FBIS DAILY REPORT

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RUDE PRAVO ON WESTERN PROPOSALS AT MBFR

AU012037 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Mar 80 p 7 AU

[CTK Vienna dispatch: "Vienna Disarmament Negotiations: "The Maneuvering of the Western Countries"]

[Text] Vienna, 27 March, CTK--This Thursday, the Vienna negotiations on reducing the strengths of armed forces and armaments in central Europe continued with its 23d plenary session, chaired by U.S. Ambassador Jonathan Dean. In the name of the Western delegations, the session was addressed by Ambassador de Vos, head of the Netherlands delegation.

The main topic of his speech were the "associated measures" which are, allegedly, to strengthen trust among the signatory states of the future agreement and which were contained in the second part of the Western proposal of last December. In the name of the NATO member countries who are direct participants in the Vienna negotiations, Ambassador de Vos called the measures an "inseparable part of the December proposals submitted by the West on the first reduction phase." From his speech, it clearly followed that the West places far greater emphasis, unjustified, on the second part of its proposal than it does on the first part of the proposal that concerns specific questions on the reduction. The West is thus intentionally striving to change the natural priority of the problems, which corresponds to the main aims of the Vienna negotiations. In other words, it wants to discuss the "associated measures" without first coming to an agreement on the reduction.

As the spokesman of the socialist countries declared at a press conference, these countries have, in principle, no objections to the "associated measures." If it is a matter of deepening trust among the signatory states, then they certainly belong on the agenda of the negotiations. However, they must serve the main aim--the reduction of the strengths of armed forces and the limitation of armaments in central Europe, which is an area with the highest military concentration. But these measures must apply only to the direct participants in the negotiations. They must not impair the security of any of the sides, nor any of the participants. The socialist countries do not deny them their function of being connected with the reduction, but the socialist countries cannot accept them in their present form and cannot agree to the intentionally created "priority" position of the measures at the Vienna negotiations.

PAP REPORTS 27 MARCH MBFR TALKS IN VIENNA

AU311325 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Mar 80 pp 1-2 AU

["Vienna Talks"]

[Text] Vienna, PAP--A session of delegations of the 19 states participating in the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and weapons in central Europe was held in Vienna on Thursday. Willem de Vos van Steenwijk, chief of the Dutch delegation, was one of the speakers. He dedicated his speech to the so-called accompanying means. A proposal concerning this issue was tabled by the West on 20 December last year. It contains an extensive review of the attitude taken by NATO states to such issues as inspection and control, as well as advance information about troop movements.

From the statement made by the spokesman of the West, it is to be understood that NATO states are at present seeking to attain an agreement with Warsaw Pact member countries on the principles concerning this issue, and then they propose to begin talks on details.

Dr Witold Gruszka, spokesman of the Polish delegation, stated at a press conference that the socialist countries considered the question of the so-called accompanying means to be functionally linked with the reduction itself. Warsaw Pact countries are prepared to discuss the question of accompanying means, among other things, because this is how the objective of the Vienna talks had been defined. He also recalled that that question was linked with the principle of not diminishing the security of any side, and the application of accompanying means should encompass all direct participants of the talks.

GDR AMBASSADOR ADDRESSES GENEVA DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

LD011840 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1446 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Geneva--On Tuesday, representatives of 40 states in the Geneva disarmament committee discussed the ban on the development and manufacture of new kinds and systems of weapons of mass destruction. GDR Ambassador Dr Gerhard Herder, one of the first speakers, advocated the early conclusion of an international legally binding document.

"The arms race with weapons of mass destruction must be prevented from extending to fresh spheres, from which would arise tremendous dangers for international security and the existence of mankind." It is easier to ban possible arms developments than weapons which are already in states' arsenals.

The GDR representative said: "It is alarming that according to official figures, at least $100 million is being spent in the United States annually on research on laser weapons." Dr Herder stressed that the GDR considered the USSR draft submitted in 1977 as the most suitable basis for talks. He proposed the setting up of a working group which would discuss the scientific and technical problems connected with a comprehensive ban.

HUNGARY'S GYOVAI DISCUSSES DETENTE, EUROMISSILES

LD020701 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 27 Mar 80 p 7 LD

[Raymond van den Boogaard interview with Hungarian Institute of Foreign Affairs Director Gyula Gyovai in the Netherlands: "Hungary Fears End to Detente"--date not given]

[Text] Question: Hungary is a small country. Do you think that small countries have a particular role to play in East-West relations?

Gyovai: Yes. In Europe, detente has really given the small countries a chance for the first time. In the cold war days they hardly had any contact with each other. However, I would like to stress that the role of the small countries is not developing as one of mediation between the great powers, or of being able to make unilateral gestures. They can put forward their own interests independently. In my view, therefore, Hungarian-Dutch relations are just as important as Hungarian-U.S. relations.

Question: Why can the small countries not play a mediating role between the superpowers?

Gyovai: It is not out of the question for them to do so from time to time, but under normal circumstances, when there is no great tension, there is no need to mediate. Whenever serious tension arises there is little opportunity for the small countries to act, since the great powers want to settle things between themselves.

Interest

Question: Do you think that, thanks to detente, the Western countries see a clear interest in political stability in Hungary or other socialist countries?

Gyovai: If that were the case, it would be a good thing for us. In the long term it is impossible to plan any policy while there is great uncertainty in this sphere. It is very important for the socialist countries to know what we can rely on from the Western side. In recent years U.S. policy has created much more instability than stability in East-West relations. The U.S. postponement of SALT II ratification is a good example of that.

Moreover, it is a very negative phenomenon when countries state their intention to take punitive measures against each other.

Let me make myself clear: Hungarian-U.S. relations are good and I hope they will remain good. However, we feel that the deterioration in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States also causes problems for us. When the political climate between the great powers is too tense, it can spark off a chain reaction in which other countries suffer too.

Question: Is that now being felt?

Gyovai: We are already close to the point at which the deterioration in relations between the great powers will spark off such a chain reaction, but we still hope to avoid this.

For instance, if the United States were to succeed in ruining the Olympic games that would have all kinds of psychological consequences. The reverse is also true: If the West were to take part in the games despite Carter, that would be a constructive boost for international relations.

Question: Do you mean that it is in Europe's interest to be unconcerned about the Afghanistan question?

Gyovia: It is no longer possible to say that Europe is not subjected to outside influences, but there are more important things than events in Afghanistan! Take the oil question--the price increases since 1973. Could the Afghanistan question disturb relations in Europe?

In the next 10 years we must maintain normal relations here in Europe in all circumstances.

Past experience of this already exists! The FRG bridged the gap with Eastern Europe at a time when every socialist country's interests were being damaged by the war in Vietnam--and that was no cold war. The Helsinki conference took place while fighting was going on in Ethiopia and Angola.

Question: Last year the Warsaw Pact gave NATO a stern warning against deploying new medium-range missiles. Nonetheless, deployment was decided in principle in Brussels although the deployment of these missiles has been postponed for a few years by NATO. Do you regard this point as a success for East European diplomacy?

Gyovai: In the seventies we were able to build up detente in Europe despite developments outside our continent. However, I must point out that even within Europe there are now negative phenomena, especially in the armaments sphere.

If the intention is only to deploy the missiles in 1982 or 1983, why was it necessary to take this decision on 12 December 1979? Why were they not prepared to follow other paths, try other options, in relation with SALT for instance or in Geneva and Vienna?

The NATO decision affects us, the socialist countries, above all. However, even the Western countries which agreed to this decision will experience its negative consequences.

I do not know how we can find a way out of the present impasse. If the deployment decision is implemented it will create a completely new situation in Europe. We do not know how many missiles there will be per launch installation and we do not know what nuclear warheads will be used. Here in the West people say that the new missiles are only a response to the Russian SS-20s. That is perhaps true of the Pershings. But to what is the cruise missile a response? That is a completely new weapon. It is not a ballistic missile and until now no such weapon has been deployed by either side.

A new chapter has been opened in the history of armaments. In a few years we will be in a qualitatively different situation than now. The existing balance could disappear. This raises the question of whether Western Europe's security will be increased by this. This question is also relevant for us: The Soviet Union could deploy many more missiles in addition to the existing 140 missiles. However, we think that our security would be reduced by more missiles.

All this increases mutual distrust. It is already clear that there is less dialog in Europe, especially in the military sphere.

Welcome

Question: Are the negotiation proposals made by Eastern Europe before the NATO decision still applicable?

Gyovai: In his election speech in February, Brezhnev said that we still regard all invitations hitherto made as relevant. The Warsaw Pact countries are prepared to discuss all proposals made so far, and welcome any new proposals that are aimed at detente and disarmament.

Question: Is some political action from the West necessary before further talks are held?

Goyvai: We expect the NATO countries to revoke their decision or to postpone deployment.

Question: A postponement which goes further than the present period of 3-4 years?

Gyovia: It is high time that real negotiations began. However, the problem is that as long as the 12 December 1979 decision remains applicable there is not really much to discuss.

If the NATO decision remains in force, the new weapons will be deployed in 1982 or 1983. In that case there will be absolutely no point, for instance, in discussing numbers of tanks and men in Vienna. If we arrange to blow up this house in 3 years time and have laid mines under the walls of the house, what point is there in discussing whether the windows of the house should be replaced and whether we should fit new doors? The only question we can discuss is whether we abide by our plan to blow up the whole thing.

KAMPUCHEAN PARTY DELEGATION BEGINS TALKS

AU021352 Sofia BTA in English 1328 GMT 2 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 2 (BTA)--A delegation of the Central Committee of the United Front for National Salvation of Kampuchea, led by the front Secretary General Yos Por, began talks with a delegation of the National Council of the Fatherland Front here today. The purpose of the visit is to acquaint the representatives of the Kampuchean Front with the experience of the most popular socio-political organization in Bulgaria. The delegations discussed the possibilities for establishing closer ties between the two fronts and for expanding their cooperation.

The head of the Kampuchean delegation pointed out that Kampuchea had overcome the first difficulties, regardless of the attempts by the reactionary forces and of the Chinese expansionists to hinder the gains of the Kampuchean people.

PREMIER TODOROV RECEIVES CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S VACLAV HULA

AU021117 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 2 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received Vaclav Hula, deputy premier and chairman of the CSSR State Planning Committee. Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, and Jaroslav Hejna, CSSR ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the talks.

Hula Departs 2 April

AU021605 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 2 Apr 80 AU

[Text] On 2 April the business visit in Bulgaria of the CSSR delegation led by Vaclav Hula, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, ended. At Sofia airport the guests were seen off by Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES NEW CONGOLESE AMBASSADOR

AU021935 Sofia BTA in English 1843 GMT 2 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 2 (BTA)--Congo and Bulgaria have almost identical stands on the international problems. Lauren Mann, the newly-appointed Congolese ambassador here underlined during the ceremony of presenting his credentials that at the United Nations and other forums and international organizations Bulgaria and Congo maintain almost identical positions. Dwelling on the contacts of cooperation and cordial friendship existing between the two countries, he stressed the favourable possibilities for their development in the field of economy, science and technology. "Congo maintains that she cannot advance along the road of socialism and national independence without the experience of countries like Bulgaria", emphasized Mr Mann.

Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, underlined that Bulgaria values highly the contribution of Congo to the struggle for liquidation of the remains of colonialism, racism and apartheid, the support rendered to the national liberation movements, and her positive role in international relations for consolidation of peace and security in the world. "Bulgaria is ready to continue the development of active and fruitful cooperation with Congo in all spheres of mutual interest," said he.

MADAGASCAR'S AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

AU021936 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 2 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 2 (BTA)--Madagascar backs up the appeal for unity and solidarity of the socialist countries against the manoeuvres of imperialism. In his speech on presenting his credentials, the first Madagascan ambassador to Bulgaria (Frederique Randriamamonju) emphasized that, fighting for peace in the world and turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, Madagascar appreciated the efforts of Bulgaria and her allies for consolidating security and cooperation in Europe and for curbing the armed forces in Central Europe.

He said: "The diplomatic relations between Bulgaria and Madagascar develop on an ascending line. It is our firm conviction that today the beginning of a long and fruitful cooperation is being laid."

Bulgaria's president of the State Council Todor Zhivkov pointed out that Bulgaria was entirely on the side of Madagascar, on the side of the African peoples fighting for freedom and national independence, for progressive social development. He emphasized: "Bulgaria sincerely wishes to develop her relations with Madagascar in all spheres of life. We are convinced that this will be in the interests of the two peoples, for consolidating peace, progress and international cooperation".

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES WESTERN BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVES

AU282012 Sofia BTA in English 1846 GMT 28 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 28 (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received in the Boyana residence today the participants in the conference on Bulgaria's trade and economic cooperation with the developed capitalist states. The conference was held from March 26 through 28 in Sofia and was organized jointly by the Bulgarian Chamber for Trade and Industry and the International Chamber of Commerce.

At the beginning of his speech Mr Todor Zhivkov assessed positively on behalf of the Government of Bulgaria and on his own behalf the conference in Sofia. He hailed the interest shown in it and the will of the represented big Western companies to develop all-round trade and economic cooperation with Bulgarian partners. The president of the Bulgarian State Council outlined some principal moments in the development of the Bulgarian economy at the present stage. He dwelled in particular on the long term policy for development of the raw material and energy base of economy, including through development of promising energy sources, deposits of non-ferrous metals, and so forth. He also spoke of the chief trends in the future development of Bulgarian mechanical engineering, electronics and chemical industry, as well as on the characteristic features and prospects of the national agro-industrial complex.

Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed the special importance of the foreign economic relations for the growth of the Bulgarian economy and its branches and underlined the interest of the Bulgarian side in reciprocally profitable cooperation with foreign partners, including from the developed capitalist states, in the exploitation of raw material and energy sources, construction, reconstruction of large production assets in mechanical engineering, organization of large-series productions, updating of electronics and chemical industry, and joint appearances in third countries in the sphere of agriculture. He added that a precondition for the development of these contacts is the decree published in the state gazette today on the questions of economic cooperation between Bulgarian juridical persons and foreign juridical and physical persons.

Dwelling on the problems of the new economic mechanism, the president of the Bulgarian State Council pointed out the increased role of the economic organizations in economic life, the increasing flexibility and operativeness of the economic management. Both these and other specifics of the economic approach create new favourable possibilities for a more active participation of the Bulgarian economic organizations in the international division of labour.

Further on Mr Zhivkov analysed thoroughly the key problems of the international situation now and their impact on the prospects for the development of cooperation between the different states. He underlined that the economic communication between the countries is an objective necessity of our time, formulated by the nature of the contemporary economic problems and processes. "We have witnessed in the past decade the dynamic growth of the different forms of trade and economic cooperation between the East and the West, which undoubtedly is linked with the unfolded process of political detente. This process, confirmed with by signing of the Helsinki Final Act, revealed broad prospects for further growth of this cooperation. The objective necessity of international economic communication does not permit to lock out a technological invention or a new product between four walls, as well as to raise an insurmountable barrier between the various sectors of world economy. However, we are witnessing now the utterly prospectless attempts of some people to raise precisely such a barrier.

With a light hand they try to cross out everything which has been achieved with joint efforts in the past decade. Some even try to impose criteria and terms absolutely alien to the development of international trade, defending the "behaviour" of one or another trading partner.

The absurdity of such attempt proceeds not only from the objective necessity for an international economic exchange but, first of all, from the fact that they are aimed at a community which has in possession all the necessary resources and possibilities for an independent economic development, like the socialist community.

Obviously no one shall profit from such a policy on practice, but it is also obvious that first to lose from it will be the business circles and the broad strata of population in the Western countries.

Therefore, peace and international understanding are now more than ever the only sensible alternative for mankind. And the representatives of the business circles can and should play a particularly constructive role for translation of this alternative in life.

The other thing--the thermonuclear war--is an absurd because it will mean the practical liquidation of human civilization.

In conclusion, Mr Zhivkov once again expressed the satisfaction of the Bulgarian side with the meeting of businessmen in Sofia in this particular moment. He expressed confidence that it will not only contribute to the development of the practical cooperation of Bulgarian organizations and the corresponding foreign firms but will also gain the importance of a concrete step for making the international situation healthier.

In reply Mr Karl-Henrik Vinkwist, secretary general of the International Chamber of Commerce, expressed the special gratitude of the participants in the conference for the opportunity to be received by the president of the State Council of Bulgaria and to hear his exhaustive and exceptionally interesting speech on a wide range of questions of business cooperation and the contemporary international relations.

He said that the International Chamber of Commerce is developing its activity under the motto "world peace through world trade" and underlined the direct interest of the business people in securing a stable long-term prospects, necessary for the development of the economic interrelations.

The negative effect of the moves and measures which we are witnessing now, stressed he, will probably be felt in full by the coming generations. Finally, the secretary general of the International Chamber of Commerce assured that he personally and the other participants in the conference will return to their countries with excellent impressions and an increased will to unfold large-scale and long-term trade and economic contacts on reciprocally profitably basis.

The meeting proceeded in a constructive and businesslike spirit, in an atmosphere of mutual understanding.

STATE COUNCIL SETS INVESTMENT TERMS FOR FOREIGN COMPANIES

AU311455 Sofia BTA in English 1344 GMT 31 Mar 80 AU

["New Legal Basis for Economic Cooperation"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 31 (BTA)--Bulgaria legalized the setting up of joint enterprises with foreign capitals in which the share of the foreign partners can exceed 50 per cent. And what is more, the foreigner will be able to export his profits from Bulgaria. The matters of economic cooperation between Bulgarian and foreign firms are treated in a decree of the State Council of Bulgaria published in the State Gazette, issue number 25 of March 28, 1980.

The decree regulates the conditions of cooperation between Bulgaria and foreign firms in production, scientific, technological, engineering, development and marketing activity. Cooperation will also be possible in other kinds of activity in the sphere of industry, agriculture, construction, trade, transport, the services and tourism.

The economic cooperation on the basis of contracts for industrial cooperation and for the setting up of societies can be realized in both Bulgaria and other countries. An industrial cooperation contract will regulate long-term scientific and technological cooperation, production and commercial cooperation, while a society-setting contract will regulate joint economic activity in joint ventures, their joint running and the distribution of profits and losses.

It is pointed out in the decree that the society-setting contract can not be concluded for a period longer than 15 years, a period, which if demanded by the partners can be extended with a permission from the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria. As far as the necessary money, commodities, know-how, services and rights for the achievement of the purposes of the society are concerned, it is specified that the share of foreign participation can be more than 50 per cent. On the issue of profit share for each of the partners, the decree enables the foreign partner to either utilize his share in Bulgaria or to export it. The profit of the foreign partners will be taxed with 30 per cent for the exported portion and 23 per cent for the portion invested in the economic activity provided for in the decree.

The Bulgarian minister of finance and the Bulgarian minister of foreign trade are authorized to exempt from tax and to annually reduce the size of the tax on the foreign partner's profit, but for no more than three years since the outset of economic activity. After the suspension of the contract, the foreign partner is guaranteed the right of exporting from Bulgaria his liquidation quota.

Specifying the management of a society which can consist of a management board and a board of directors, the normative act decrees that the chairmen of these management bodies should be Bulgarian nationals. The decisions on the activity of the society, however, are made with the consent of all the partners, of all the members of the management bodies respectively.

Regulating the obligations of the parties to the contract in the foundation of a society, which is a juridical person, the decree stresses among other things that this will have its seat in Bulgaria and should be a Bulgarian juridical person.

The State Council decree sets forth in detail the problems of working relations and the financial regime in the carrying out of economic cooperation between Bulgarian juridical persons and foreign juridical and physical persons.

ANNOUNCEMENT ISSUED ON MLADENOV'S VISIT TO INDIA

AU281950 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 28 Mar 80 AU

[Report on "announcement" on the visit of Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, to India from 25 to 28 March 1980]

[Text] Sofia, March 28 (BTA)--Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's foreign minister, paid an official visit to India from March 25 to 28 this year, at the invitation of the Indian Foreign Minister, Mr Narasimha Rao.

Minister Mladenov was received by Mr Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, president of India, and Mrs Indira Gandhi, prime minister of that country. He also called on Mr Mohammed Hidayatullah, vice president of India.

The minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria and India reviewed bilateral relations and expressed satisfaction with their development. They discussed the ways and means for further expansion of these relations and exchanged views on international questions of mutual interest. The talks between the two ministers proceeded in the spirit of cordiality and mutual understanding. Mr Mladenov invited Mr Rao to visit Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

BCP SENDS GREETINGS TO SRI LANKA CP CONGRESS

AU301943 Sofia BTA in English 1852 GMT 30 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Colombo, March 30 (BTA)--Mr Stamo Kerezov, first deputy-chairman of the BCP Central Control and Audit Commission and head of a BCP delegation at the 11th Congress of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka, addressed the congress on behalf of the CC of the BCP and, personally on behalf of Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP.

He assessed highly in the address the wide-scope and manysided activity of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka, who already for three and more decades has been defending the vital interests of the working people of Sri Lanka, permanently strengthening the organizational and ideological unity and protecting the purity of the great teaching of Marx, Engels and Lenin. The Communist Party of Sri Lanka is contributing actively to the consolidation of unity and cohesion of the international workers' and communist movement on the invincible principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The communists of Sri Lanka can rely fully on the class solidarity and support of all the Bulgarian communists, of all the Bulgarian people in their difficult and responsible for the destiny of their people struggle, is said further in the address.

Bulgaria pursues a consistent and principled policy of understanding and reciprocally profitable cooperation with all the Balkan countries. This policy is her modest contribution to the common efforts and persistent struggle of the CPSU and the Soviet Government, of the other socialist community countries, to the efforts of the progressive and democratic forces, of the international communist and workers' movement, of the non-aligned movement, is underlined further in the address of the CC of the BCP.

The address also voices a concern over the sharp activation of the military-industrial complex of late. U.S. imperialism is trying to justify the new nuclear rearming of Western Europe, the playing of the 'Chinese card', the threats and direct moves against the Iranian, Afghan and Vietnamese people and many other peoples in the world, with the help given by the Soviet Union to the people of Afghanistan, the address says further.

The brutal and unstable policy of Washington and NATO is supplemented with their getting still closer with Beijing, which tells unambiguously that their interests coincide with the greater-state and hegemonist course of the Chinese leadership. Traces of this coincidence can be easily seen in the Balkans, in the Indian Ocean region and other parts of the world, too, was said further in the address. Imperialists and their allies have stepped up their activity aimed at splitting the non-aligned movement.

In conclusion it was confidently stated in the address that the fraternal relations between the Communist Party of Sri Lanka and the BCP will deepen and expand in the interest of the two nations.

PREMIER TODOROV CONGRATULATES ROMANIA'S VERDET ON REELECTION

AU030930 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Apr 80 pp 1, 2 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, has sent the following telegram to Ilie Verdet, premier of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

Esteemed Comrade Verdet, On behalf of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on my own behalf I convey to you most sincere greetings on the occasion of your reelection to the office of premier of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

I am convinced that the friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania will continue to strengthen also in the future and to develop in a fruitful manner in the interest of our two countries and in the interest of the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

I wish you good health, personal happiness and new successes in your responsible activities for the benefit of the Romanian people and for the further development and intensification of Bulgarian-Romanian cooperation.

ZHIVKOV SENDS LETTER TO SOFIA OKRUG AUTHORS

AU030855 [Editorial Report AU] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 1 April 1980 on page 1 carries the text of a letter from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, to a group of Sofia citizens, who recently issued a volume of memoirs devoted to the antifascist struggle in Sofia Okrug entitled: "Through Bloody Struggles and Barricades".

Among the authors of the volume are: Academician Vladimir Topencharov; philosopher Sava Ganovski; writers Veselin Andreev, Stanka Pencheva, Nikolay Kristosov, Paulina Stancheva and others.

Todor Zhivkov, in his letter, warmly congratulates the authors on this noble initiative and praises the Sofia Okrug population as courageous, loyal and industrious. Zhivkov says he feels particularly attached to Sofia Okrug, which is the okrug where he was born, raised and educated and where he spent most of his active life as a party worker and leader. Zhivkov stresses that the volume will be a worthy commemoration to the dead heroes of antifascism and instructive reading material for the young generation.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE CONGRATULATES OLDEST PARTY VETERAN

AU311706 [Editorial Report AU] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 27 March 1980 carries on pages 1 and 2, a 2,200-word report on a festive celebration held on 26 March 1980 in Sofia to mark the 100th birthday of Yordan Milev, the oldest BCP member in Bulgaria and one of the oldest communist party veterans in the world. The report contains the text of a greetings letter from the BCP Central Committee to Yordan Milev, which was read by BCP Central Committee Politburo Member and Secretary Aleksandur Lilov. The letter congratulates Milev on having received the Georgi Dimitrov Order, which had been presented to him by Todor Zhivkov and briefly describes the veteran's path from being a rank and file party member and manual laborer to a most courageous fighter against capitalism and fascism and as an active participant in the socialist construction of Bulgaria after liberation from capitalist oppression.

BRIEFS

AUSTRALIAN AMBASSADOR'S DEPARTURE--Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council, received Barrie Graham Dexter, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Australia to Bulgaria, in connection with his forthcoming final departure from our country. Maiy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, also received Barrie Graham Dexter, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Australia to this country, on the occasion of his forthcoming final departure from Bulgaria. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Apr 80 p 2 AU]

DPRK AMBASSADOR'S DEPARTURE--Pak Hyon-po, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the DPRK to Bulgaria has left our country after the termination of his tour of duty. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Apr 80 p 2 AU]

GREEK AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION--Andonios Nomikos, Greek ambassaodr to Bulgaria, gave a reception in Sofia today on the occasion of the national holiday of his country. Ivan Milhaylov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and State Council member; Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council, and other officials attended the reception which was held in a friendly atmosphere. Members of diplomatic missions accredited to Bulgaria headed by Franz Cancellario d'Alena, Italy's Ambassador to Bulgaria, were also present. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 25 Mar 80 AU]

KUWAIT, ADEN TV AGREEMENTS--Al Kuwait, March 27 (BTA)--Today in Al Kuwait a cooperation agreement was signed between the television companies of Bulgaria and Kuwait. For Bulgaria the agreement was signed by Mr Ivan Slavkov, director general of the Bulgarian television, and for Kuwait--by Mr Saadun al Djassem, deputy minister of information. Before arrival in Kuwait, Mr Ivan Slavkov was on a visit in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, where he was received by Prime Minister Ali Nasir Muhammad. In Aden were signed a cooperation agreement and protocol between the television companies of the two countries. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1904 GMT 27 Mar 80 AU]

EUROPEAN EDUCATION MINISTERS CONFERENCE--Sofia, March 27 (BTA)--The 3rd conference of the European education ministers is due to be held here from June 12 to 21. At a news conference today Mrs Penka Babukova, deputy minister of public education, informed that in the conference called by the UNESCO Director General will participate all the European countries, the USA, Canada and Israel. Some other states will send only observers. "This conference is one of UNESCO's most important events in 1980. It is organized in compliance with the clauses of the Final Act of the European Security and Cooperation Conference", said Mrs Babukova. [Sofia BTA in English 1443 GMT 27 Mar 80 AU]

CARTER BLAMED FOR U.S. LOSS OF 'CREDIBILITY, PRESTIGE'

LD021624 Prague in English to Africa 1530 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] We now bring you today's commentary. In this commentary, Radio Prague's analyst, Vaclav Kvasnicka, discusses the American President Carter's present dilemma:

Nervousness prevails in the White House in Washington as President Carter has mismanaged almost all his resolve. He is therefore resorting to desperate, hasty and scandalizing steps. This also applies to the latest development in relations with Iran. The U.S. administration is trying to use with Iran the policy of the carrot and the stick, although it is not yet prepared to admit this publicly.

This also follows from the letter which President Carter had sent to the top Iranian representatives via the Swiss Embassy in Tehran. When the text of this letter was released in Tehran the American President's spokesman, Joseph Powell, denied categorically the existence of such a letter, but Powell lied knowingly. He proved this several hours later when he admitted that the U.S. administration had sent this letter to Tehran. It had actually sent two messages but, he maintained, that their contents do not correspond to what was published about them. These messages, said Powell, were by no means conciliatory.

Reports from Iranian quarters show however that Carter's letter really was relatively mild. President Carter even conceded mistakes of the U.S. policy towards Iran and expressed his willingness to set up a joint international commission of inquiry, all this for achieving the release of the American hostages.

However, immediately after the publication of the letter, President Carter is again trying to play a strong-man game in the eyes of the American public. Not only is he denying what he had written to the Iranian leaders but he is threatening again Iran with harsh although not yet military measures. The American voter is not to believe that Jimmy Carter is a soft-treading, unenterprising presidential candidate.

In addition, there are rumors in Washington that the Carter administration plans to develop new pressures on its Atlantic allies to join these anti-Iranian measures. President Carter faces, however, a deplorable dilemma. His Western allies have shown precious little interest to blindly follow the American President in his risky campaign against the Soviet Union, and they can hardly be expected to be interested in joining him in rash and thoughtless steps against Iran.

Thus President Carter is facing a series of failures. Failure threatens him as to his policy of boycotting the summer Olympic games in Moscow. Yesterday yet another national Olympic committee decided to go to the Moscow Olympics, that is, the Canadian Olympic Committee. Of late, similar decisions have been taken by their British, Swedish, Finnish, French, Irish and Austrian Olympic committees.

The American Government feels itself to be double-crossed and deserted. The White House is reportedly very sensitive over the low-grade solidarity shown even by his most loyal allies.

Washington fails to see and does not desire to see the actual causes of the failure of Carter policies. The causes are his unrealistic, unpredictable and great-power conceited attitude, depriving the United States of credibility and prestige, turning it into an unreliable problem. For all this President Carter and his closest advisers must bear the brunt of responsibility.

SOMALIA, OTHERS WARNED ABOUT PLANNED U.S. BASES

AU011900 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Mar 80 p 7 AU

[Milan Madr commentary in the column "Notes": "Dangerous Shortsightedness"]

[Text] According to reports from abroad, in the nearest future the Somali port Berbera is to become the base for a large number of U.S. soldiers who are now enroute. Somalia is at the top of the list of new bases the U.S. is interested in. It has already received quite a number of delegations from the United States which, like hunting dogs for the Pentagon, are sniffing out fresh morsels on foreign territories, particularly in the vicinity of the Persian Gulf and on the shores of the Indian Ocean.

Any country which meets the United States halfway in this respect manifests a dangerous and pernicious shortsightedness, because, in fact, it thus joins in the obvious efforts of U.S. imperialism to turn back the clock of history, as is unmistakably and clearly proved by the Carter doctrine. It thus threatens its own independence and that of the countries in its vicinity. By its claim of hegemony, the Carter doctrine at the same time necessarily and logically represents a declaration that it does not intend to respect the independence and sovereignty of other countries. Any time the U.S. decides, the new bases are meant to become instruments for implementing that doctrine.

We have here a policy which ripened and was shaped long before the events in Iran and Afghanistan. For instance, last autumn the Kuwait paper AS SIJASI carried information about negotiations in Washington, during which a plan for U.S. military control of the Near East and the Persian Gulf was worked out at the top level. That was the direct consequence of the separate agreements of Camp David, and of American imperialism's reply to the Iranian revolution.

The Berbera base, and the presence of U.S. soldiers in Somalia would, among other things, also undoubtedly represent the beginning of another serious attempt at disrupting the revolutionary regime in neighboring Ethiopia and at threatening other progressive states in that area. Should Somalia actively and militarily gang up with American imperialism, it would take upon itself grave responsibility, and also grave risk. Already once before--and not so long ago, either--the United States played a deceptive and cruel game with this country when it helped to drag the country, against its most vital national interests, into the tragic aggression foray against Ethiopia. Repeated shortsightedness is usually no less tragic.

RUDE PRAVO'S KROPAC EXAMINES, REVIEWS IRANIAN SITUATION

29 March Article

AU011731 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Mar 80 p 6 AU

[Second part of Zdenek Kropac article: "Crossroads of the Iranian Revolution: Operation 'Hostages'"]

[Excerpts] The American newspapers have started carrying on their front pages the snapshots of hostages from the Tehran U.S. Embassy, snapshots acquired in who knows what way and showing how the hostages were being taken away to an unknown destination, fettered and blindfolded. The bourgeois press started a vehement anti-Iranian campaign, for President Carter needs it, as he needs SALT--the presidential elections are drawing near. He can also send warships to the Persian Gulf.

Since that moment 5 months have passed, 5 months of the problem of U.S. hostages, which has been occupying entire staffs of experts, diplomats and soldiers; and nobody is able to say when and how this burning problem, unprecedented in the relations among countries and in diplomacy, will end. One thing, however, is certain: The United States is abusing the incident, which must undoubtedly be condemned, with inappropriate threats of force. An extremely dangerous hotbed of international tension is thus being created.

Three of the American diplomats are still being held in the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs building. They were allotted premises in the ministry wing and they were even permitted to go out into the ministry garden, with an armed escort.

In the following weeks attacks took place against other representative offices. Toward the end of the year the target of attacks by an "unidentified" group of attackers was the Soviet Embassy. In February the New Zealand Embassy was attacked; its employees have also left Tehran and the country's interests are being represented in Iran by the Danish titulary. In the U.S. Embassy there are allegedly about 50 hostages. Many of the other foreign diplomats are either not leaving their offices at all, or are escorted by armed bodyguards.

When Bani-Sadr was taking office, he uncompromisingly declared: There exists no scope for a second government. He meant the revolutionary students from the U.S. Embassy. "If there should be two governments in Iran, for instance the students on the one hand and the Revolutionary Council on the other," he said, "this is unacceptable."

The only thing is that the students had not come to the U.S. Embassy of their own accord, in order to force the United States in this way to hand over the shah and to return the property he had robbed. Their action was spontaneous, carried by the protest wave expressing disagreement with the anti-Iranian U.S. policy and U.S. meddling in the internal affairs of the Iranian people. A frequent guest on the [U.S. Embassy] premises is Khomeyni's son Ahmad, who has even had quite a few talks with certain diplomats held there. This is one example that proves the action has the support of the imam himself. The person almost continuously staying with the students is young Ayatollah Kho'ini who, with his 30 years, is the youngest ayatollah in Iran. He was appointed by Khomeyni himself and was allegedly entrusted with conducting the entire "hostage" operation. He is a person who, until yesterday, was quite unknown and who is still shrouded in mystery to this very day.

The question crops up: What led the top circles of the clergy to undertake this dubious step? Was it the endeavor to lay hands on the shah and the property he had robbed? Or was it the attempt to turn attention toward the damages perpetrated by the United States on the Iranian people during the shah's dictatorship? Was it an expression of the dissatisfaction of the masses with the slow and poor development of the situation in the country? Or was it perhaps the weakening influence of the church and the gradual slackening of the Iranian revolution, as a part of the church hierarchy believes?

It is true that, after 5 months, the students themselves are now at times losing both their heads and their calm. They are appealing to Khomeyni and to a number of other influential ayatollahs in letters, with requests and complaints. Several times they started to accuse prominent political personalities of espionage and of cooperation with the U.S. They mostly had to take back their accusations.

Even despite the support and agreement that had been proclaimed in every manner, they are suddenly alone in this strange game. They feel that both the revolutionary-minded Feda'i-ye Khalq and the Muslim fighters for the revolution--the Mojahedin--have been ousted from the political scene and that their place had been taken by the stern and uncompromising revolutionary guards of Ayatollah Lahuti from Qom, and perhaps they are afraid, deep in their hearts, of some similar fate, if not of a worse one.

31 March Article

AU021345 [Editorial Report AU] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 31 March, on page 6, carries the 1,550-word, third part of a Zdenek Kropac article "Crossroads of the Iranian Revolution," entitled "Shadows Called Forqan." Kropac describes an action by "Revolutionary Guard members, the armed guard of the Islamic revolution trained during the months of last year by Ayatollah Lahuti in the desert near Qom, fanatically devoted to Khomeyni and prepared to take action at any time and place against anyone" who is "concealed behind the walls of safe-houses" in Tehran and elsewhere and "prepared to act harshly and ruthlessly." Kropac stresses that the guardsmen act even during daytime, and regardless of the traffic around them, in apprehending "an officer, or quite simply a SAVAK agent." He then elaborates on the activities of "Forqan, a terrorist organization which, as soon as it appeared, began to spread death and eliminate the leading personalities of the new political life in the country." Quoting Ibrahim Bahr-ol-Olumi from the Tehran security service, Kropac notes that Forqan, "a group of fanatics determined to assassinate," was set up by 50 men in 1963 to promote the revolution "without the Reds and the reactionary clergy" and on a "military-political base," through terrorism. Kropac describes the assassinations of Gen Qorani, chief of general staff; Ayatollah Morteza Motahari, "one of Imam Khomeyni's closest collaborators" and "probably personality number two" in Iran--and only far below him stand, "perhaps, Ayatollah Taleqani, Shari'at-Madari and others," many of whom were at the time unfamiliar to the masses, Kropac adds. He then describes the assassinations of Haj Taqi Tarkhani, Hojjat ol-Eslam Razi-Shirazi, Mohsen Behbehani, Ahmad Lajevardi, Mohammad Jafar Kazeruni, Hajj Mahdi 'Araqi and other "prominent personalities of Iranian political life," who "belonged among the recognized, respected and even fanatically loved personalities." Kropac says these deaths were being attributed to Forqan, and asks: "Who was that mysterious Forqan chief, Akbar Gudarzi, who was capable of concealing himself for months directly in Tehran, of directing those dreadful actions and of evading justice?" He then notes that, toward the end of August 1979, "the noose around Forqan began to tighten. It is clear that the strings led not only into the ranks of people in some way connected with the defeated regime and its repressive bodies, above all SAVAK, but also far beyond the country's borders."

"In its commentaries one of the foreign radios called the American CIA another actor in this [play]. It would not be right to doubt such assumptions, as the 'signatures' were all too clear." Noting that, despite all precautions taken to guard the personalities listed in Forqan's publicized "black list" of planned assassinations, "Forqan was going straight to the point." After citing press reports on the arrest of 15 Gudarzi men in a Tehran house, and of "other persons who were not directly involved in the individual terrorist acts, but were connected with the organization and were its effective helpers." Kropac concludes: "The first year of the Iranian revolution is almost past. Regardless of how peculiar it was, Forqan has left a strong mark on this year, but obviously Forqan has disappeared. The Iranian revolution continues."

OFFICIALS RECEIVE DEPARTING IRANIAN ENVOY

AU021224 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Apr 80 p 2 AU

[Unsigned note in the column "International Contacts": "The Envoy's Reception"]

[Text] A. Barcak, CSSR minister of foreign trade, and Yahya Mo'tamed-Vaziri, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the CSSR, discussed in Prague yesterday [31 March] questions of the further development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between their two countries. Yahya Mo'Tamed-Vaziri was received in Prague yesterday by A. Indra, CSSR Federal Assembly chairman, in connection with the end of the former's diplomatic mission.

NICARAGUAN DELEGATION ARRIVES, TALKS BEGIN

LD021140 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] A party and government delegation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the Government of National Reconstruction of the Nicaraguan Republic arrived in Prague today for an official, friendly visit at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the Czechoslovak Government. It is headed by Moises Hassan, member of the governing council of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, and Tomas Borge, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

At the Ruzyne Airport the delegation was welcomed by Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Eugen Turzo, director of a department [state administration] of the CPCZ Central Committee; Jaromir Obzina, federal minister of the interior; and other representatives.

Talks Begin With Kempny

LD022145 Prague CTK in English 1907 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Prague--Talks between the visiting Nicaraguan party and government delegation and a Czechoslovak party and government delegation, led by Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Josef Kempny, started here on Wednesday.

The delegations discussed the situation in the two countries and considered the possibilities of the development and deepening of bilateral relations in various fields. They exchanged views on international topics and expressed the readiness of both countries to actively share in the struggle for peace, detente and peaceful coexistence in the interest of progress in the world.

CPCZ SENDS CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO SALVADORAN CP

LD311644 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee has sent a telegram of greetings to the Communist Party of El Salvador Central Committee on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of its foundation. It says that the Communist Party of El Salvador proceeds consistently from the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and by its resolute struggle for the rights of the broad popular masses, the unity of the working class and the formation of the United Front of National Liberation, it has won the support and recognition of all progressive forces of the people of El Salvador. The CPCZ Central Committee goes on to recall in the telegram the undying memory of those Salvadoran communists who did not hesitate to sacrifice their lives in the fight against hated dictatorships (?supported) by North American imperialism.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY ROMANIAN VICE PREMIER PATAN

Visit to Skoda

LD022052 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Ion Patan, Romanian vice premier, yesterday paid a visit to the Skoda branch enterprise in Plzen. He inspected the manufacture of nuclear reactors, steam turbines, large electrical revolving machines and motors for electric locomotives. Romania ranks among the important trade partners of the Skoda works in Plzen.

Commission Session Held

AU021923 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 2 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/4/1980--President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed a message to President Gustav Husak of Czechoslovakia. It was handed over by Vice-Premier Ion Patan, who called on Gustav Husak in Prague, on April 2. In turn, the president of Czechoslovakia conveyed a cordial, friendly salute to the Romanian head of state.

During the interview, they evoked with satisfaction the relations of friendship and collaboration established between the two countries and peoples, their ever upward course, and reaffirmed the joint determination to further deepen and diversify the bilateral collaboration.

Deputy Prime Minister Ion Patan, chairman for Romania of the Joint Romanian-Czechoslovak commission of economic and technico-scientific collaboration, had working meetings with Josef Simon, vice-chairman of the Federal Czechoslovak Government, chairman for Czechoslovakia of the commission.

They examined the activity of economic collaboration, of cooperation and specialization in production, unfolded since the previous session of the commission, the bilateral goods exchanges, as well as the current stage of coordination of the economic development plans for 1981-1985. The chairmen of the commission for the two countries signed a protocol at the conclusion of the talks.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT BY AFGHAN'S KESHTMAND

AU021613 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Apr 80 pp 1, 2 AU

[Text of communique on the 27-31 March visit of Afghan delegation in the CSSR]

[Text] At the invitation of the CSSR Government, an Afghan delegation led by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, paid an official visit to the CSSR from 27-31 March 1980. The CSSR delegation was led by Rudolf Rohlicek, CPCZ Central Committee member and CSSR deputy premier.

During the official visit in the CSSR Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, received Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, the head of the delegation. He also was received by Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. During its stay, the delegation visited Lidice and paid respects to the memory of the martyrs. During the visit the two sides assessed the question of the development of friendly relations and deepening of cooperation between the two states. The talks were held in an atmosphere of cordial friendship and mutual understanding between the two countries. Identity of views on all discussed questions was manifested during the talks.

The two sides noted that the visit of the Afghan delegation to Czechoslovakia is of extraordinary importance for the creation of a contractual basis corresponding to the current character of relations between the two countries.

The two delegations noted with satisfaction that a close and increasing cooperation between the two countries is becoming the basis for fraternal friendship.

The two delegations devoted special attention to the further development of economic relations between the CSSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Proceeding from the traditional mutual exchange of goods and the hitherto experience from the implementation of mutual economic relations, the representatives of the two countries discussed some fundamental principles [pertaining to] the further deepening of mutual economic cooperation.

The delegations of the two countries especially oriented their efforts toward seeking such possibilities of cooperation which would, on the one side, help to support the current process of consolidation oriented toward a peaceful development of the national economy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and would, on the other hand, create still more favorable conditions for a gradual implementation of extensive goods exchange between the CSSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

For this reason the two delegations adopted several significant measures pertaining to topical questions of mutual economic relations and discussed some important economic plans connected with the development of long-term economic relations, particularly for the 1981-85 period.

At the close of the economic talks the representatives of the two delegations signed an agreement on economic cooperation, an agreement on scientific-technical cooperation and a protocol on mutual goods exchange in 1980.

The conclusion of these fundamental documents created a firm basis not only for the expansion of the present economic relations but also for their further long-term development, especially for the period following 1980.

The Czechoslovak delegation expressed its solidarity with the Afghan people, who are waging revolutionary struggle against all domestic and external enemies and successfully implementing significant social changes in the country. It further stressed the full support for the new stage of the Afghan revolution and the readiness of the CPCZ, of the government and the people of the CSSR to extend to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan all possible assistance in the consolidation and development of economic and social achievements in that country.

The CSSR highly valued the policy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan: its determination to safeguard the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and to defend the achievements of the democratic, antifeudal and anti-imperialist revolution against the attacks of domestic and external reaction; its efforts to live in peace with its neighbors; and its will to develop friendship and cooperation with all progressive and peace-loving forces in the world.

The two sides highly value the all-round political, economic and moral assistance which the Soviet Union has been granting to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. They particularly value the decision of the Soviet Government to comply with the request of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to extend to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan selfless assistance in the military sphere, assistance whose sole objective is to help the Afghan people to defend their revolution against aggressive external attacks.

The delegations of the two countries share the view that the timely fraternal international assistance of the Soviet Union created prerequisites for a consistent implementation of the objectives of the April Afghan revolution and prevented the dark forces of reaction, supported by internationalism imperialism, from reversing the embarked-upon path toward the establishment of a progressive, democratic society.

The two sides resolutely rejected the anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet campaign of imperialist states, especially of the United States of America, whose objective is--in cooperation with the Beijing hegemonists--to exploit the events in Afghanistan as a pretext for aggravating tension in international relations.

They appealed to the progressive and peace-loving forces of the whole world to do all they can for maintaining and further developing the relaxation of tension in international relations and to resolutely reject the attempts of reactionary circles to smear the USSR's peace policy on the international scene in the eyes of the world public. [paragraph continues]

At the same time the two sides expressed the conviction that politicians and statesmen will do all they can for the preservation of the spirit of peaceful cooperation among all countries.

During the talks a broad accord of views was manifested on all fundamental problems of the current international situation and developments in the world. At the same time the two sides expressed the conviction that the official friendly visit of the Afghan delegation and its results will contribute to the strengthening and deepening of fraternal ties and cooperation between the two countries.

At the close of its visit the Afghan delegation expressed sincere thanks and gratitude to the CPCZ Central Committee and to the government and the people of the CSSR for the warm and fraternal hospitality extended to it during its stay in the CSSR, and which is the expression of friendly relations between the people of the two countries. The head of the delegation, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, invited Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek to officially visit the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The invitation was received with thanks.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES CEAUSESCU ON REELECTION AS PRESIDENT

AU031008 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Apr 80 p 3 AU

[Text of cable sent by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, to Nicolae Ceausescu on his reelection as president]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

Esteemed Comrade Ceausescu, please permit me to extend cordial congratulations, on behalf of the CSSR people and myself, on your reelection as president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

We appreciate your contribution to continuously deepening mutual relations and close cooperation between the CPCZ and the RCP, between the CSSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania.

I am convinced that relations between our parties and countries, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will deepen in the interests of the unity of the socialist countries, of socialism and peace throughout the world.

Esteemed comrade, please accept my cordial wishes for much good health, personal happiness and new successes in your activity devoted to your Socialist fatherland's flourishing.

[Signed] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president.

LEADERS GREET ROMANIAN COUNTERPARTS ON REELECTION

LD311726 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Ilie Verdet, Romanian prime minister, on his reelection.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, has sent a telegram of congratulations to the Romanian foreign minister, Stefan Andrei, on his reelection.

TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PRC

LD021745 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1640 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--An agreement on trade and payments between the GDR and the People's Republic of China for 1980 was signed in Berlin today by the deputy foreign trade ministers of both countries, Eugen Kattner and Zheng Yishan. The GDR will export, inter alia, railroad vehicles, diesel engines, agricultural machinery, trucks, textile machinery and scientific apparatus, and will import from China mining products, non-ferrous metals, rice, animal products, essential oils and other chemical raw materials, cotton textiles and other products from the light industry.

GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle, who also received Zheng Yishan today, and Chinese Ambassador in the GDR Chen Dong were present at the signing of the agreement.

JAROWINSKY SIGNS WORKING DOCUMENT WITH KAMPUCHEA

AU021343 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Apr 80 p 2 AU

["Closer GDR-Kampuchea relations: Werner Jarowinsky receives delegation of the Kampuchean People's Republic; work agreement signed"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Werner Jarowinsky, Candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee received on Monday a delegation of the National Unity Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea [KNUFNS] under the leadership of Yos Por, general secretary of the KNUFNS Central Committee, for friendly talks.

Werner Jarowinsky conveyed the most cordial greetings of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. He underscored the great significance of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, concluded 18 March on the occasion of the visit by Heng Samrin, chairman of the KNUFNS Central Committee and of the Revolutionary People's Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, to the GDR. With this treaty and the signing of the joint declaration and other documents, a qualitatively new stage was initiated in the traditionally friendly relations between the GDR and the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Werner Jarowinsky termed the struggle for peace against the imperialist war policy the key issue of mankind. He gave an account of topical tasks in the further implementation of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress, and acquainted the guests with experiences of the SED's Marxist-Leninist alliance policy.

Yos Por, general secretary of the KNUFNS Central Committee, gave an overview of the situation in the country and reported on the results of the work performed by the KNUFNS for overcoming the grave sufferings inflicted on the fraternal Kampuchean people by the Pol Pot clique, and on the construction of a peaceful, independent and Democratic Kampuchea. Yos Por thanked the SED and the GDR people for the fraternal aid and solid support for this struggle.

Participating in the talks were Werner Kirchhoff, candidate member of the SED Central Committee and vice president of the National Council of the GDR National Front, and Waldemar Pilz, Central Committee department head.

On Monday Werner Kirchhoff and Yos Por signed a work agreement on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The document, which is valid until 1982, serves the further development and deepening of relations, close fraternal friendship, solidaristic affinity and comprehensive cooperation between both organizations in the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

STOPH ATTENDS DEPARTURE OF NICARAGUAN DELEGATION

LD021408 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0920 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--The official delegation of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua and the National Executive of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] ended its visit to the GDR this morning. Moises Hassan, member of the Governing Council, Tomas Borge and Humberto Ortega, members of the National Executive of the FSLN, and the members of the delegation were given a cordial sendoff at Berlin's Schoenefeld Airport by Willy Stoph, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers. Other GDR party and state leaders were also present at the departure.

MORE ON PEOPLE'S CHAMBER DELEGATION VISIT TO JAPAN

Talks With Foreign Minister

LD021229 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0228 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Tokyo--Japanese Foreign Minister Saburo Okita has reaffirmed his government's interest in the further expansion of relations with the GDR. During a meeting in Tokyo today with Horst Sindermann, the president of the GDR People's Chamber, he praised the part played in this by parliamentary contacts.

Horst Sindermann underlined the GDR's positive experience with the policy of detente and its interest in continuing the policy of detente through cooperation with Japan. Horst Sindermann arrived in Tokyo the previous day at the head of a delegation on a 5-day visit. He will also meet Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira today.

Talks With Prime Minister

LD021233 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0843 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpt] Tokyo, ADN--The GDR and Japan will further deepen their cooperation. This was agreed by Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira and President of the GDR People's Chamber Horst Sindermann, during a talk in Tokyo on Tuesday. [as received]

Horst Sindermann conveyed to the prime minister greetings from General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR Council of State Erich Honecker. He said the GDR evaluates positively the development of relations with Japan to date and is prepared to develop them further in the spirit of the policy of peaceful coexistence. Masayoshi Ohira reciprocated the greetings and said that his government is interested in deepening the fruitful cooperation between the two states and peoples.

More Meetings

LD021431 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1111 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Tokyo--President of the GDR People's Champer and member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee Horst Sindermann had a meeting with Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira in Tokyo on Wednesday afternoon. Horst Sindermann conveyed best wishes from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the GDR, which were cordially reciprocated by Masayoshi Ohira.

During the meeting at the prime minister's residence, the two politicians expressed the determination of their two governments and peoples to continue the policy of peace, detente and the reduction of confrontations.

The Japanese prime minister expressed the hope that the visit will contribute to the further development of cooperation and assist mutual understanding. Horst Sindermann stressed the GDR's desire to place the positive development of relations with Japan in the spirit of peaceful coexistence on a long-term footing. He said that there are already a number of visible pointers for mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries.

Horst Sindermann stressed that the GDR's policy is aimed at the preservation of peace, the deepening of detente and the safeguarding of international security. One of the key questions concerns the reduction of confrontations and the achievements of progress in the sphere of disarmament with the guaranteeing of equal security.

The Japanese prime minister said that he completely agrees with this view. His government is striving for peaceful relations with all countries and he was sure that Horst Sindermann's visit to Japan very useful for the further development of cooperation between the two countries.

This morning Horst Sindermann had a meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Saburo Okita which centered on the wish of both sides for the further extension of bilateral relations. Saburo Okita stressed that Japan wants to deepen its friendly relations with the GDR despite the different social systems. He pointed to the desire and the intention of the Japanese Government to do its utmost for disarmament and the preservation of peace. Good international relations are vital for the Japanese people.

Horst Sindermann, with the SED Central Committee member Hans Modrow and Ambassador Horst Brie, also had talks today with chairman of the Japanese Socialist Party Ichiro Asukata and deputy chairman of the Democratic Socialist Party Tadashi Kodaira.

Talks With CP Leader

LD031002 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0736 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Tokyo--Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, had a meeting on Thursday in Tokyo with Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the Presidium of the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee. The two sides briefed each other on the work of their parties and exchanged views on topical issues of their policy. Horst Sindermann conveyed greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, which were cordially reciprocated by Kenji Miyamoto.

People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann is leading a GDR parliamentary delegation which, following talks with the prime minister, foreign minister and parliamentary and party representatives, went on to Osaka on Thursday. On Friday, they plan to visit two important Japanese firms in the steel and electronics sectors.

HARRY TISCH TOURS STEEL MILL IN AUSTRIA

LD022246 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1635 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Vienna--The FDGB delegation which is currently in Austria today visited Donawitz in Styria. The delegation, led by Harry Tisch, member of the SED Politburo and Chairman of the FDGB Executive, was cordially welcomed in the Donawitz steelworks and rolling mill.

The plant is part of the Voeest-Alpine-Konzern, and has for many years been the GDR's largest trading partner in Austria. Machine tools and cranes from the GDR are used in many departments of the Donawitz enterprise. During the tour of the factory Harry Tisch and the other members of the delegation had friendly talks with members of the enterprise.

HONECKER SENDS CONDOLENCE MESSAGE ON TON DUC THANG'S DEATH

AU020824 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Mar 80 pp 1, 2 AU

["Sincere Concolences on the Death of the Great Revolutionary: Erich Honecker Sent State Telegram to Le Duan"]

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, sent the following state telegram to Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [VCP].

The report of the death of Comrade Ton Duc Thang, the president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] and member of the VCP Central Committee, fills us with great grief.

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council, Council of Ministers and people, I express to you, the VCP Central Committee, the SRV Government and the fraternal Vietnamese people our heartfelt condolences. I beg you also to convey our sincere sympathy to the relatives of the esteemed deceased.

With Comrade Ton Duc Thang, the Vietnamese people and the international communist and workers movement have lost an outstanding revolutionary, one of the closest fellow strugglers of the unforgotten Comrade Ho Chi Minh, an ardent patriot and internationalist. Ton Duc Thang participated in the revolutionary uprising of the sailors of the French Black Sea fleet in 1919 for the protection of the young Soviet power. Neither the persecutions during the times of colonial oppression nor the 15 years of incarceration on the notorious "Poulo Condor" concentration island were able to shake his loyalty to the revolutionary cause. Comrade Ton Duc Thang employed all his strength for the national and social liberation of Vietnam and for the construction of socialism in his homeland.

As SRV president he made a great contribution to deepening and comprehensively developing the fraternal relations between the SRV and the GDR. The SED and the GDR people will always honor the memory of Comrade Ton Duc Thang.

STOPH PAYS CONDOLENCE VISIT TO SRV EMBASSY

LD021946 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and other representatives of the GDR party and state leadership, paid on Wednesday a visit of condolence to the Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on the death of President Ton Duc Thang.

They expressed to Ambassador Hoang Tu the sincere and deeply felt sympathy of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the government and the people and stood in silence before the picture of the outstanding Vietnamese statesman and internationalist.

Representatives of the National Front, the parties and mass organizations as well as from enterprises and institutions also expressed their condolences on the death of President Ton Duc Thang.

DEPUTY PREMIER KLEIBER TALKS WITH IRAQI OFFICIALS

LD312140 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1952 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Baghdad--The fifth meeting of the GDR-Iraqi Standing Commitee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation opened today in Baghdad. The talks are conducted by Guenther Kleiber, candidate member of the SED Central Commitee Politburo and GDR deputy premier, and by Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and minister of trade.

The two sides positively assessed the 5 years' work of the Standing Committee and its subcommittees. Guenther Kleiber stressed that the GDR attributed not only economic but also political importance to the committee's work.

Kleiber pointed out that economic cooperation between the two sides had noticeably developed as a result of the committee's work.

Hasan 'ali praised the GDR's active role in his country's industrial and agricultural development. As examples of large-scale projects agreed recently, he mentioned the equipping of the Baghdad-Akashat railroad project with signalling and safety installations by GDR firms. The two sides stated that the fifth meeting would discuss new opportunities for scheduled and long-term cooperation between the two countries.

Guenther Kleiber also held talks today with Minister for Agriculture 'Amir Mahdi Salih, and minister of state Aziz 'Aqrawi.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION WITH FINLAND MEETS IN BERLIN

AU010911 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Mar 80 p 2 AU

["Dynamic Development of Cooperation With Finland: Mixed Government Commission Meets in Berlin"]

[Summary] "Berlin (ADN)--The government commission for developing economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and the Republic of Finland met in Berlin from Monday to Thursday. The session was chaired by Christian Myer, director general in the GDR Foreign Trade Ministry; the Finnish delegation was led by Ambassador Paul Opas, head of the Trade Policy Department in the Finnish Foreign Ministry."

The two sides noted with satisfaction that mutual economic relations are developing dynamically and beneficially on the basis of the long-term trade agreement and of the agreement on economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation. "It was assessed that the existing economic agreements between the two countries are being continuously implemented in the spirit of the CSCE Final Act."

The commission chairmen reaffirmed their governments' interest in comprehensively and effectively promoting the trade and economic relations between the GDR and Finland.

"As a result of the session, measures were agreed upon for further deepening the economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation between the two states, particularly in the fields of machine building, the chemical industry, electrical engineering and electronics, medical technology and forestry and the wood processing industry."

STATE SECRETARY BEIL CONDUCTS ECONOMIC TALKS IN BELGIUM

AU010916 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Mar 80 p 2 AU

["GDR and Belgium Underscore Desire To Develop Economic Relations: State Secretary Dr Beil consulted in Brussels With Ministers of Economy and Foreign Trade"]

[Summary] "Brussels (ADN)--State Secretary Dr G. Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers, conducted talks on the expansion of economic relations between the two countries with Belgian Economy Minister W. Claes and Foreign Trade Minister R. Urbain in Brussels. Minister Claes expressed Belgium's interest in deepening overall relations, particularly foreign trade relations with the GDR. Increased cooperation among the two countries in the sphere of the capital goods industry, machine building and the chemical industry was considered." To do so will involve each one mutually incorporating the other country in investment projects.

"Views on measures for a substantial increase in the foreign trade turnover between the GDR and Belgium were the subject of the exchange of views with Foreign Trade Minister Urbain." On the basis of the existing long-term government agreement between the GDR and the Belgian-Luxembourg Economic Union, the two sides discussed the current state of foreign trade relations and noted that these should be expanded and developed in the interest of both sides. "In doing so existing trade encumbrances must be overcome."

The two ministers agreed that the Belgian technical days in the GDR in May 1980 will promote mutual trade relations.

"At a meeting between State Secretary Beil and personalities of major Belgian enterprises and trade promotion institutions, interest was expressed in expanding cooperation with GDR foreign trade enterprise and combines.

"Heinz Hoffmann, GDR ambassador to Belgium, participated in the talks.

HONECKER, CONGRATULATES KADAR ON REELECTION

AU020812 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29/30 Mar 80 p 1 AU

["Congratulations to Janos Kadar from Erich Honecker on Reelection"]

[Text] The SED Central Committee has sent Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, the following congratulatory telegram, signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee:

It is a great pleasure for me to extend to you most cordial congratulations on your election to the post of first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee on behalf of the SED Central Committee and personally.

The GDR communists and working people highly value you as an outstanding functionary of the Hungarian and international workers movement and as a good friend of the GDR.

We are convinced that the inviolable friendship that links our parties, states and people will further strengthen in the interest of our two countries and for the benefit of the common cause of peace, socialism and communism.

Permit me, to wish you, dear Comrade Janos Kadar, and all communists and working people of the Hungarian People's Republic, great new successes in implementing the decisions of the 12th MSZMP Congress for the creation of the development socialist society.

BRIEFS

COURSES FOR SYRIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS--Twenty-nine members of district peoples councils and executive bureaus from all parts of Syria are now attending a course at Weimar's Institute for Communal Policy. They are studying the experiences of the GDR's local representations there. Fruitful cooperation among both states in the communal policy field has existed for years. More than 250 staffworkers of local peoples representations in the Syrian Arab Republic, many of whom are now working in the executive bureaus of the mohafazate (districts) have undergone training at Weimar. Several study delegations of the Weimar Institute for Communal Policy have already visited the Syrian Arab Republic to gather on the site experience for a further improvement of cooperation among the two states. [Text] [East Berlin NATIONAL-ZEITUNG in German 15/16 Mar 80 p 2 AU]

GUYANA MINISTER'S VISIT--Horst Soelle, GDR foreign trade minister, received on Friday Hardon Rashid, state minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, and Leslie Johnson, state secretary in the Ministry of Economic Development, for talks. The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the continuous development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation for mutual benefit. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15/16 Mar 80 p 2 AU]

ADDITIONAL SPEECHES, COVERAGE OF MSZMP CONGRESS

Speech by Czinege

LD271456 Budapest Domestic Television in Hungarian 0900 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 26, (MTI)--Lajos Czinege, member of the HSWP Central Committee, army general, minister of defense, addressed the HSWP 12th Congress on Wednesday. He began his speech by saying: [Begin recording] I report to congress that the Hungarian People's Army has fulfilled its tasks set by the 11th congress.

In the years behind we have continued the planned, comprehensive qualitative improvement of our People's Army, according to the objectives defined by the supreme party and state leadership, in keeping with the concepts orchestrated by the Warsaw Pact community and with the purposeful use of the financial means and personal conditions granted to us.

We have supplied our troops with new, sophisticated and highly effective technical devices, the most important of which will be presented to our people at the April 4 parade.

We have further improved our organizations. The training of commanders and staff and the leadership of units have been modernized. Our soldiers have well learned the handling and application of new technology. The military preparedness of our People's Army Reserve Forces has increased. The living and service conditions of our troops have improved substantially.

Our army has kept pace with the advancement of the allied armies. Its military preparedness rose to higher levels and its military capability increased considerably.

Our army is able and prepared at any time to fulfill the tasks imposed by defense of the homeland and its obligations as an ally.

Esteemed congress: I would like to speak further, without bias, about our conscript soldiers, although I do not think I need be ashamed of bias. After all, we listened with joy and affection to many speeches made by conscripts among our party members at basic party organizations and party conferences of the army. These were similar to the address delivered before the congress by Comrade Lance Corporal (Ervin Vas). It is a characteristic fact that the decisive majority of conscripts carry out their duties in the armed service of the socialist fatherland with honesty. They understand that there is a need for up-to-date defense of the land and for a well-equipped and well-trained army to protect the security of the fatherland and to defend peace.

I am pleased to report to congress that, parallel with the steep development, our army's personnel has expanded in recent years by gifted, well-trained young officers and NCO's. Several generations on the permanent staff work in harmony with each other.

In keeping with the social endeavours and the [word indistinct] of family, school, workplace and movement education, we provide effective theoretical-political and cultural education for the young people committed to our care, see to their physical training and seek to strengthen their patriotic and internationalist consciousness and conduct.

Increasing the defense capability of our socialist society and keeping our army's military strength and preparedness on a high level are a historic necessity for us, stemming from the aggressive policy of imperialism and the repeated harsh aspirations of its extremist circles.

The fact that we are members of the Warsaw Pact plays and will play a decisive role in the firmness of our national defense and the development of our People's Army. Within the frames of our defense alliance nearing its 25th anniversary, our cooperation with the Soviet Army and the other allied armies has gained in strength and content. The common work and joint preparations with the headquarters and troops of the Soviet Southern Army Group temporarily stationed in our country has become even more multifarious and effective.

The system of leadership inside our alliance has further improved. The methods of coordinated development and training have been augmented. The joint exercises provide convincing proof that our [words indistinct] staffs and troops are capable of solving on a high level the tasks set to them. We are firmly convinced that our armed forces rallied in the joint defense organization and our people, joining hands with the progressive forces, will be able to put a halt to the warlike machinations of imperialism and guarantee the peaceful conditions of our people's creative work in the future, too.

I take this opportunity to express my thanks to the Soviet Union, the fraternal socialist countries, the Soviet Army and our socialist friends-in-arm for the assistance they have been giving us in strengthening our national defense and developing our army, stressed the Hungarian defense minister.

Esteemed congress, on behalf of the Hungarian People's Army I wish our congress further effective work. All the circumstances taken together signify that we are facing difficult years. This is the reason why it is so important that we should work with uniformity and consistency in implementing the resolutions to be reached at the congress, just as there has been an unambiguous manifestation of the need for congress to strengthen our party's existing political line and the concrete objectives of the construction of an advanced socialist society. [end recording]

More on Czinege Speech

LD262240 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

[Speech by Defense Minister Czinege at 26 March session of MSZMP Congress--recorded]

[Excerpt] The overwhelming majority of our conscripted soldiers honorably fulfill their duties in armed service of the socialist homeland. They prove their preparedness in many ways: In exercises, during sharp-shooting practice and in the handling of complicated technical equipment they show outstanding results. Besides all this, however, we must also speak of the fact that certain types of problems still exist; for example, as regards the conduct of certain soldiers outside barracks. Our worries concerning a proportion of the soldiers on leave or on holiday have not essentially lessened. Out of a misinterpreted expression of their love, parents, relatives and friends urge these soldiers to drink alcoholic beverages to excess. Not infrequently this becomes a source of serious indiscipline, at times, of tragedy.

Naturally, it is basically the duty of the army to increase its endeavors to lessen this phenomenon, in the interest of eliminating it. However, we can only do this successfully with the help of parents, friends and relatives--that is, society. Let them, let us, love our sons, our soldiers, much more wisely.

Speech by Puja

LD262142 Budapest MTI in English 1714 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 26 (MTI)--In his speech made before the 12th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party on Wednesday, Frigyes Puja, member of the HSWP Central Committee and foreign minister said that the resolution, in which the HSWP 11th Congress five years ago assessed the then international situation and marked out the foreign political tasks faced by the Hungarian People's Republic has proved correct and stood the test of time.

Frigyes Puja further quoted Janos Kadar as saying at the previous party congress that while the bourgeois circles in the capitalist countries, having a realistic view of the trends in power relations, accept as a fact the need of peaceful coexistence with the socialist countries, the extremist imperialist forces are seeking to regain their military positions lost, escalate world tensions, step up the arms race and put up warlike provocations.

The speaker stressed that the communiques issued on the HSWP Central Committee sessions of recent years also called attention to all this. What has happened, the decline in detente, came as no total surprise, said the Hungarian foreign minister and then went on to say:

The trends in the international situation of recent years showed that it was the part of the monopoly capitalist groupings which is opposed to detente, the consolidation of security and peaceful cooperation which has come to exert the greater amount of influence on foreign politics in the strongest capitalist state. These circles seem to want to (?impose) in the world some sort of a new variety of the cold war, which may as well be a hot war.

What has happened in the world since 1969-1970 has long been worrying the extremist U.S. leading circles--namely that the positions of progress and socialism have strengthened and detente has taken deep roots. Behind the scenes, it was decided a good many years ago to bring back the past and restore the, so to say, inevitable leading role and prestige of the United States in the world. It is difficult to find anything new in the methods they use to realize these aspirations. It is actually since 1976 that they have been obstructing the process of detente and slowing down the disarmament talks. They decided many years back to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The particular stations of their efforts are signalled by such facts as the U.S. military spending of incredible magnitude, the evolvement and installation of new weapons of mass destruction, the wrangling around the SALT II treaty, the Camp David separate bargain, the attempts at creating new military blocks, the establishment of new American military bases, the support for the Chinese leaders' expansionist policy and the play with what is called the Chinese card.

The NATO countries now bring up Afghanistan as a reason for their aggressive moves, resolved much beforehand, maintaining that the international situation has been edged by the appearance in Afghanistan of the Soviet military contingent. The great fuss made about this issue presents in fact a (?pretext) for the extremist imperialist circles to divert attention from their machinations aimed at heightening tensions.

If the United States and its allies want peace in earnest in this region, let them give up their vain attempts on the Afghan revolution and accept the proposals made recently by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, secretary-general of the communist party and president of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union. The silence over these suggestions in the camp of the capitalist states is highly eloquent.

The Central Committee documents presented to the congress and Comrade Janos Kadar's report made it clear that the main foreign political line followed by the Hungarian People's Republic has not changed over the past five years. They also reveal that our party and government successfully transplanted to practice the 11th congress resolutions also in the field of foreign politics.

We have carried out extensive activities to consolidate peace and security. Along with the other socialist countries we have taken our share in elaborating measures promoting military detente, as we have in implementing the recommendations contained in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. We have upheld every move which helped accomplish our most important tasks: securing peaceful international circumstances for our socialist building work. All this remains a task of ours in the future too. We attach special importance to convening the political conference to be devoted to questions of military detente and disarmament, the proposal for which was worked out at the Budapest and Berlin sessions of the Warsaw Treaty Foreign Ministers' Committee and was subsequently forwarded to the heads of the 35 states having signed the Helsinki Final Act. The Government of Poland has offered Warsaw as a scene of the conference. This would be a good venue for discussing the attending states' suggestions concerning disarmament. The future of detente depends heavily on whether the world advances on the road of military detente or given green light to a new wave of the arms race, as wanted by the extremist imperialist circles. The proposed conference would be specially suitable for discussing these topics. We are sorry that the leading NATO states, to put in mildly, do not show enthusiasm toward our suggestion.

Another task we face is the successful organization of the Madrid meeting scheduled for this autumn. We would like to hope that the leading NATO countries have learned the lesson of the Belgrade meeting and shall not want to turn the Madrid conference once again a forum of anti-socialist propaganda. We on our part wish that the Madrid agenda include topics which are agreed on by all participants and whose discussion would really foster the cause of European peace and security.

Of the problematology of the bilateral relations of the Hungarian People's Republic, I would like to pick up two questions. One thing I wish to speak about is the extremely rapid development of our links with the developing countries over the past five years. We have established good contacts with the nonaligned countries, among them with the socialist-oriented ones, which pursue anti-imperialist policies. The political and economic ties with the developing countries should be further expanded, on the basis of mutual solidarity and common interests.

The other question relates to our country's contacts with the advanced capitalist states. Today we can justly say that our contacts are normal with each of them, while with a few, like Austria, have reached a higher level of quality. This process was largely facilitated by the talks between senior statesmen of Hungary and advanced capitalist states, especially Janos Kadar's visits to Austria, Italy, the FRG and France. The document submitted to congress [word indistinct] CC report indicate our intention to carry on the same policy in this field too: We wish to broaden our relations with the advanced capitalist states in keeping with the principle of peaceful coexistence.

That this should be so is, of course, up not only to us but also to our Western partners. To adhere to the norms of peaceful coexistence should be the concern and duty of both sides.

It may well be asked what course the world's future will take, if the imperialist powers go on edging the international situation. I am positive that detente cannot just fade away overnight, however mighty the opposing forces, for detente is no (?incidental phenomenon) but a reflection of the changes in the international power relations and these changes in favour of socialism and progress can be stopped or reversed by none and nothing.

To establish this fact, however, is not enough in itself. In order to be able to make a headway in consolidating peace and security and intensifying the process of detente, we have to wage a resolute fight and continue to reject the trouble-mongering and peace-shattering attempts by the egoist imperialist circles and Chinese leaders. The token of this is strengthening of the socialist countries' unity and concerting of the struggle of the socialist countries and of all peace-loving states and forces.

The fact that we can now live in peace and no new devastating world broke out during the 35 years since the Second World War is chiefly due to the cohesion and common fight of the Soviet Union, the socialist community and the peace-loving forces. The presence in the capitalist countries of people who do not care for the aggressionist policy, of masses and leaders with realistic views of the situation who desire to solve outstanding problems through negotiations, was of no small avail in making it this far.

The Hungarian People's Republic enjoys solid prestige and good reputation in the world, and thus it can act usefully in achieving the common socialist goals and securing its specific national interests. Our international prestige, however, is not accidental but can be greatly attributed to our successful home policy and achievements in building socialism, said Frigyes Puja.

Reports Debated

LD271112 Budapest MTI in English 1002 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 27, (MTI)--The congress debate over the Central Committee and the Central Control Committee reports was addressed Thursday morning by Miklos Lendvai, first secretary of the local party committee of Zalaegerszeg, delegate of Countylaza, and by Ferenc Szabo, member of the Budapest Central Physical Research Institute.

With this, the congress debate over the Central Committee and Central Control Committee reports came to an end.

Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, came next to present the report of the drafting committee of the congress resolution and outline the proposals submitted to the committee.

Then Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, delivered his debate-closing speech.

Speech by Kadar

LD281022 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

["Recorded excerpts" of concluding address by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Secretariat, to the 12th session of the MSZMP Congress on 27 March]

[Text] Esteemed congress, dear comrades: As has been said in the chairman's announcement, 156 comrades asked leave to speak in the debate on 2 points on the agenda; 57 comrades were called to speak. Among the speakers every sphere of our party life and social life was represented. Among the speeches an old formula has been repeated here, namely, that we have heard the voices of three generations. I think this will have to be corrected to some extent because if we take all the participants into consideration, there might even be five generations present here. I include here, by the way, the very charming children who greeted us on behalf of the pioneers, and little drummers, and those who had the patience for it, who even provided a program in the interval to amuse some of the participants in the congress. According to my notes, of the 57 speakers, 57 comrades approved the Central Committee report [applause], as well as the Central Control Committee report and the draft resolution which was submitted as a basis and which has been supplemented to some extent.

I have been informed--unfortunately I have been unable to look into it--that the Secretariat of the congress has examined the 99 contributions submitted in writing, and they tell me that those 99 comrades have also approved the Central Committee report. This is a splendid thing. This is our main strength: the ideological, political and, so to speak, organizational unity which has been present at this congress as well, and which can be felt here. We can state that this is a united congress; but we can also say this as regards our entire party: the party is united. [applause]

During the work of the congress, as part of our duties, we have monitored the responses beyond the congress halls. The Plenum of the congress has been briefed on this. We can state that public opinion has followed the work of the congress with close attention. Thanks to the work of the press, radio and television our people as a whole were able to follow the work of the congress, and have done so.

Judging on the basis of the response so far, our people have approved the direction of the congress and supported its work. This shows that public opinion, our people, support the work of the congress and the policy of the party not only politically and not only with words, but also with actions. With the knowledge of the response of public opinion, I think we can repeat what the Central Committee had the courage to state in its report, namely, that the party possesses living contacts with the masses, that the party and the masses are in close unity, and that the Hungarian people are united and ready for action as regards the fundamental cause of socialism, irrespective of party status, world view, profession, occupation or rank. [applause]

I would like to say in relation to those who have spoken in the debate, and perhaps even as regards those 99 comrades who were not called to speak, even though they would probably have welcomed the chance to express their points of view in front of the collective, that--and I am entitled to say this--the congress debate raised the level of the congress and was worthy of the congress. The debate enriched and made even fuller the material of the Central Committee report. I would just like to remark here that as far as I was concerned, when I spoke to the representatives of the fraternal parties I was proud of our speakers.

I must say that in the Soviet Union, in the countries building socialism, the 12th MSZMP Congress has made a good impression and has had a good response. This is the case up to now, but I think that this will also be so in the future as well. It must be said that the international communist movement and the communist and workers' parties of the world look toward our congress with solidarity, and wherever they were able to express this in a suitable way they expressed a positive opinion on it.

Well, the comrades will understand that it is difficult to appreciate something that is going on when one is living through it and thus I can only speak about my impressions as a speaker, but I have a very high opinion of the 12th congress of our party; it has decided on very important matters and, I am convinced, correctly. The essence of the standpoint of our congress has been the continuation of our principal policy, improving our style of work, the unchanged continuation of the hitherto used method in the leading role, whose main feature is convincing people, and the further advance along the path of socialist construction. I think those who had expected this from our congress can be at ease now and can live and work now with a greater sense of security.

A few words now about foreign policy. The essence of our foreign policy--as our minister also expounded and as the report also states--is our principled standpoint. We carry out our international activities and our foreign policy in the interests of social progress and socialism, in the interests of the liberty of the peoples and the interests of peace. [applause]

We live in a world today in which communism and socialism are under construction on three continents. Here, once again, I must say that history has developed so that the majority of the peoples at present building socialism received a heavy burden as their inheritance from the previous ruling class and precisely because of these difficulties, or rather perhaps largely because of them, the people have been progressing along a new path where there are no previous experiences; there are also difficulties along the path of building socialism.

The hostile forces opposing our world view, socialism, are trying to make a meal of this, saying that not even socialism is any longer what it was at first, that it does not have the same successes, and that it has difficulties and so on. Well, I think I can speak on behalf of every delegate and even the guests at this congress: Let them enjoy this sort of everyday propaganda, let them make a meal of it. We are deeply convinced that humanity has no other path, future and hope than a socialist society [applause] and peace. When we refer to these two concepts, we mean in practice that socialism is peace. And this is right. However, if we consider the whole of mankind and we consider the present world situation, then we must rather say: Let there be peace. Let us carry on building socialism and let other peoples be allowed to live in peace and let them sort out within themselves their social disputes. We leave that to them.

There must be peace. When we came to this subject in the report we began by saying that the international situation had become more tense. Personally, it is my deep conviction that this is so and this is why it has to be stated openly that it has become more tense. This causes anxiety to the sincere supporters of peace both in our country--and we are not afraid of declaring this--and also in all other countries in the world where the fact that the international situation has become more tense worries the peoples.

I am profoundly convinced that there will not be a new world war. Mankind is able to prevent this.

There is a force, and I am thinking primarily of the will, that binds together the better half of all the peoples of the world to prevent war, and there are also other means that can be used here as arguments, in reserve, that should make it impossible to start a new world war. [applause]

We say this, thinking particularly of the 7 years of difficult negotiations between the representatives of the USSR and the United States on the so-called SALT II treaty--the second treaty on strategic arms--in order that it should be finalized. All possible military experts participated in it on both sides. The point there was that we are equal and this was the basis of the negotiations. This is how they talked to each other. It makes sense to cure the mad arms race. In this, it is by no means only the USSR which is the interested party and not only the peoples building socialism. In this, the people of the United States and the peoples of all countries of the world are interested. Let there be peace, let there be a balance, let all states and peoples feel themselves secure but at a lower level of armaments. This is what we are struggling for in our international activity and foreign policy.

Something else about foreign policy. We said in our report that we believe in solving disputed questions by negotiations. By this we also mean social struggles. It was not mentioned at this congress but perhaps I may mention it: The working class is not an inveterate follower of armed rebellion. The working class believes in changing the social order by peaceful means. This has nothing to do with me; I am only mentioning it because while we are sitting and deliberating here, the bourgeoisie has shown how it understands class struggle and political [word indistinct], what means it uses and what it thinks.

Take the archbishop of San Salvador. I never saw him, did not know him or know that he existed. It is everyone's business what he thinks but I do not think that the archbishop of San Salvador was a communist revolutionary. It is a fact, however, that he stood up against the fascist methods and terror of the junta. This head of the church has been assassinated in a chapel which was a sanctuary even in the middle ages, even for criminals taken to be hanged. We do not even want a class struggle in this way. Our view is that we do not wish to export revolution, but we do not tolerate the export of counterrevolution. This is our world outlook. [applause]

Now about another aspect of foreign policy. The Hungarian People's Republic is a sovereign, independent country, a socialist country. It is in the awareness of this that our party and people live and work. This is how we shall continue working. We must, however, state our political standpoint as regards domestic, foreign or economic policy, the standard of living, social policy, culture or even methods of direction: It is we who work out our own activity, our decisions. Naturally, as we have said, we strongly believe in consultations and exchanges of experience between fraternal peoples. We do not go to conferences resolved to cling to our position whatever the others say; we go there because we listen to everyone, because collective wisdom is true and is the law in this sense, too. We deliberate in order to become wiser, to see and know more and, if need be, to improve our own position. These are the methods we use.

We act like this, comrades, in closed and open sessions, here in Budapest and abroad, at the UN headquarters, at the Helsinki Conference, or to mention cities, in Moscow, Warsaw, Prague, Berlin, Bucharest and Sofia, to mention only our neighbors, or in Helsinki, Vienna, Rome, Bonn and Paris. Our representatives are present everywhere. In closed sessions, in open sessions, wherever we are, we represent the same policy, the same position. Why do we do this? We feel this to be our duty.

We think matters over; at international negotiations we listen to our partners carefully--we must pay attention all the time--and this is how we form our standpoints and views; we ask the partners first. We want those distant from us and close to us to know that when the Hungarians have said yes, we mean yes, and if they have said no, we mean no. And so they will act in accordance with it. What we undertake, what we regard as reasonable and worth supporting we will support honestly. And what we cannot do, we cannot do.

These days, a great problem in international politics and an important factor is predictability. I do not wish to mention names and it would be bad manners to stir up antagonism between NATO members or even to try to do it, though we know their standpoints. In general, those responsible for a policy hope for the predictability of their partners and this is our great wish: to be predictable. We are loyal to our allies and want to be so; we want to be loyal to our friends and we are. Even as regards the other side, if we had talks with them and reached an agreement, we would want to be correct, reliable and honest partners. [applause] We have followed this practice and have never made a secret of where we stand. Where it is a custom--in the Western world--we began by introducing ourselves. You know that we are in close cooperation, loyal friendship and fraternity with the USSR. We are a member state of the Warsaw Pact, honestly meeting our obligations and will remain so until--and you know our aims--the simultaneous dissolution of similar systems of alliances.

Those who have formed relations with us know this about us and I can reassure you in this respect also as regards the future. We are open to all ideas and proposals which are sensible and reasonable, corresponding to our interests, mutual interests and the general interests of the peoples; we shall be willing partners in all good causes in the future, too. I think that this congress will confirm the trustworthiness of our party's word on the international plane and in foreign policy as well. This is a great thing.

To sum up this theme: We are communists, trusting people, and we are deeply convinced that the ideal of peace and socialism will be victorious. As our great classic author said: With this, mankind will pass from the state of need to the state of freedom and the real history of mankind will begin. We believe in this; this is our world. [applause]

Now something about party work. Many speakers touched upon it and this is understandable: It was the central theme of the congress. Various people, holding high or humble posts, pointed to its substance from various angles and said where they saw the tasks for further improving party work. I should like to call the attention of the young, more precisely the attention of the KISZ leaders, to something special. My request to them is that they should eliminate bureaucratic traits from their work.

They received a lot of useful advice from the speakers here. And, as I said to them, let them learn from the old people not what is bad, but what is good. [laughter] Well, there is good and there is bad. We may bureaucratize a bit; we may sit among a pile of papers. Let them not learn this from us. Let them learn from us what is good and let there be even less bureaucracy there, in the sphere of the movement, and especially the sphere of youth.

This, naturally, is a very important central issue in party work, too, but one may say, on observing the debate, it is a very important issue in the whole of public life, among cadres, too. Many speakers used the phrase that the better use of potential in people will become more [word indistinct]. Well, this can be understood at the level of the masses, but I think more so even at that of cadres.

We must perform such cadre work that the holder of a given office, a director, should really be what he is supposed to be, in the full sense of the word. If (?he is called) a party secretary, then let him be that and (?not) a bureaucrat.

I don't want to go on like this in detail. If he is called a director, then let him direct. If he is called a scientific colleague, then let him work scientifically, and so on ad infinitum. I think this is the essence of cadre work: that he should be what he is supposed to be in the true and correct sense of the word, and he should fulfill the function he is expected to fulfill. I consider this--well, we are at a party congress--chiefly applicable to party life, to the officials of the party organizations, to party cadre work, to the whole of social life, and, naturally, also to the present, decisive key spheres of our work. [passage indistinct]

I fully go along with the numerous speakers who expressed the situation in virtually the same words. It is symptomatic here that investments are needed; we cannot give up technological development; neither can we give up the further development of scientific work or the development of education and health. But the material tools at our disposal, compared to our requirements, are scanty; in gross total they are not too little. So, one of the key issues of faster improvement now is the better [word indistinct] of the human factors, both in the cadres and at the level of the masses, and I think that this is of great significance.

Now, to say something about the Patriotic People's Front. The things that have been said--because many observations relating to this have been made in the debate--are unanimous. In Hungary, there are good conditions for the work of the Patriotic People's Front--in the party's policy of alliance, because the Patriotic People's Front is, in a certain sense, a people's front movement, and so are its institutions. It is their function to realize in their own field the party's alliance policy. This is completely possible.

Well, as it was said in the report, too, in Hungary there are only working classes. The fundamental interests of these working classes coincide. The class basis of our political power is the worker-peasant alliance to which, it may be said, the white-collar workers and the intelligentsia have joined in total [word indistinct] and without (?giving away ground). So, the conditions are good in Hungary. And let nobody forget--here I will again digress for a moment: I myself worked in illegality for a good many years. And we learned something there, comrades, in that school. We went to a very good school. If we wanted to carry out an action by Wednesday of next week, as illegal (?work), then we could count on only as many people as we convinced.

But the lesson that I wanted to draw is that we should insure our inner order not with force but with policies and with political work, and with work that is persuasive. And believe me, the experience we gained from our work in illegality is just as valid today as it was then: That the people who are with us truly, sincerely, and with all their might are those whom we have convinced, because that work which a convinced person is able to do in the interest of a cause no one can do and no one will do on any kind of command or briefing of [word indistinct] (?threat). So let us preserve this policy of ours.

In Hungary, anyone can fill a public function--well, with the exception of a party office; Let us exclude that now--(?anyone can fill it) and does fill it. And we work together.

Our policy on national minorities was also mentioned here, showing more tangibly and concretely in practice what we also mentioned in our Central Committee report.

I was very happy to hear this. As it happened, two female comrades spoke about the material, intellectual and cultural advances which the minority populations in their towns had attained by honest work.

In addition to this, I am very happy to announce now already--I do not ask leave to speak separately: I join in with Comrade Ovaric's proposal--that we should also instill in the masses an adequate esteem for the work of the national minority associations because they are deserving of it. I only mention this, and I would like to add here that anyone who wants to see can see, and anyone who wants to hear can hear, positive and tangible proof that here in Hungary the people of different nationalities, in accordance with the principles of Lenin's policy on minorities and in accordance with our law and Constitution, live, work and prosper as citizens with full rights. And, as I said in the report and say again, we also want this for Hungarians who live beyond our borders.

Well, unfortunately of course, I was not able, either, to make an exact assessment--together with others, perhaps--as to what characterizes our congress. But there were things which struck me. For example, it struck me that not a single speaker discussed in detail neither our internal nor our foreign policy, with the exception of those whose function was to do so; for example, Comrade Puja, naturally, spoke about foreign policy and the defense minister also touched upon it because foreign policy and the international situation are, of course, problems which concern him, too. But I look on this as a positive phenomenon--that this did not come up for detailed handling in the speeches--and because I regard it with deep conviction to be a fact that our party's internal and foreign policies live within the masses. They know what they are. On occasion, naturally, we also carry out propaganda and agitation, but we no longer need to explain the essence of our policies. Our people know them from experience, accept them, agree with them and [word indistinct] the conviction that their resolutions and policies are better implemented.

There was mention also of the policy of alliance. Little was said about the social situation of women. I see this also somehow as something positive, at least according to existing experience because it seems to me in a way that whatever sensitive issues exist, these may not be elbowed out of the MSZMP congress hall. Thus, if there were fewer of these signs and complaints and goodness knows what in the summing up of the social situation of women, I draw the conclusion that we--the party, our state and regime--have done a great deal to ease the situation of women--a great deal in sum total and mass effect.

We can enumerate many things here. We have not completed it yet, but we have made progress in the equal wage for equal work plan, too. Well, people say in this connection that there is a big problem here, that there are relatively fewer skilled women. This is true. But we know those 1-year burdens which befall women. Well, in fact, it is not practical for us to demand that there should be the same proportion of skilled women with the same degree of skill. But at present we are trying to help a little more [word indistinct], the help for mothers, the help given in raising children, and many other things have happened to improve women's social condition. (?We should be) happy to note this. And let our congress pledge to not take this off the agenda, and pledge that it wishes to continue it so that we may succeed even further in helping more specially still the situation of women, working women in general and mothers in particular.

I could conclude now, as a matter of fact, but in my opinion, this positive social change in the situation of women was to a certain extent also reflected in this congress. Of course, it is very difficult for me to choose among the speakers, because we did in fact listen to 57 speakers. Each speaker, without exception, spoke from an honorable position and with the power of persuasion.

I would like to mention our colleagues, the county [party committee] first secretaries, and I am sorry to say this but who would have thought that they, too, have norms which must be fulfilled? [laughter] But what can we do? Their position is more difficult. However, all the speakers, let me say this off the cuff because you should not think that I have selected them [laughter and applause] and this is not why I am naming names. [sentence as heard] However, I think it was an experience for all of us to hear the speech from the female comrade from the Ajka glass factory. She gave a very good account, presumably under pressure from the county [laughter], of the construction of homes. Incidentally, it should be mentioned that the housing situation is worst in Ajka. [laughter]

There was also the female university student from Pecs, the research scientists comrade from Budapest, and I could go on listing them. The university student from Pecs reminds me that she is a party member of hardly more than 1 year's duration, if I am not mistaken. I bring up this case as evidence in favor of the organizational resolution to show that it is worth our while to try even those who have been party members for hardly 1 year. [applause]

Well, I would like to conclude by saying that the female comrades have carried off the laurels in conduct, consistency, plain speaking and in political party membership, and for this I beg to be excused by those beside me. I hope that this, too, will have an effect on the transformation of the social position of women since all this has been seen and heard by the whole country.

Let's say something about the elderly, the old age pensioners. (?This is a matter of serious importance) in the Central Committee report and the congress resolution. Relentless efforts must be made, however difficult they may be, to improve somewhat on the position of the elderly, the old age pensioners and, above all, on the former low old age pensions. This is obligatory (?and has been determined). I wanted to bring up this issue because I have not been able to refrain from stating that I am very glad to have heard Comrade Andrasi's speech. I could see that everyone was under its impact and our congress would have been poorer without that speech. I do not know who is responsible for deciding on those who are to be given the chance to speak, but (?they are to be praised) for allowing Andrasi to make a speech. [prolonged applause]

This address made a very deep impression on me. I am one of those who try to put their own views into another's speech, and it seems that when Comrade Andrasi made his speech he spoke in reality on behalf of a generation and gave voice to that generation. He echoed the voices of the old veteran communists. I found it very impressive in its exemplary conduct, and in its manner typical of a communist.

Comrades, just consider what he was talking about when he said that he had once been a county governor, an ambassador and had received the requisite decorations. It is an impressive fact that, far from being ashamed, he is proud of being the party secretary of a basic urban district branch. This shows [applause] that the true communist does not recognize seniority of rank; he only recognized the cause which he serves as long as his strength will allow him. This is what we heard. [applause]

I take this opportunity, too, to express my thanks to the older communist generation for this kind of conduct. He is motivated by service to the cause of his last breath. We should also take account of what he said about other things and how he viewed the young and that we should try to (?teach) the revolutionary spirit to the young today.

And now, turning to the young, as against the issue of women which did not in fact dominate discussions here--everyone has been talking about the young. As regards the women, I consider this to be a positive manifestation because I have a profound conviction that the question of women, as explained to us by August Bebel in his work "Women and Socialism," is one of the characteristics of a revolution.

It is also a characteristic of our society and the extent to which that problem is solved is expressed by how much we hear about it. However, I have a personal conviction that it will be truly solved when the women's committees come to an end and when there is no need to talk about them separately. I attribute the debate here to the fact that when there was discussion about workers, their behavior, their diligence and their output and about brigades, this concerned 45 percent of the women comrades. After all, 45 percent of all workers are women.

Everyone has been talking about the young. I have been thinking what to attribute this to. This concern of congress should be attributed to the fact that the party itself and society recognize the outstanding significance and importance of the question of the young. This is what I attribute it to, first and foremost. Second, it seems as if we had some pangs of conscience about not having done everything that needs to have been done in the education of the young. Almost everyone talked about this, after all. I have been able to follow (?the debate) about the problem of the young. I would side with the speakers in the positive basic appraisal of the young. Indeed, the young study, work, carry out their duties in the defense of the fatherland and carry out their tasks where they are posted.

As regards what concerns the party and political life, I support, with full and profound conviction, those speakers who declared that the party and the socialist revolution have a young generation and it is a good, rising generation. Well, some of the speakers here who made a deep impression may not have been able to make such an impression here 5 years ago, although I cannot be sure about this, and they would not have been able to make an impression because most of them are young. So there is a new generation and it is a great feeling to know that there is a young generation. It should affect our consciences and we should further improve the way in which we deal with the young.

I want to say something about the role of the party, but first it ought to be said that, just as in the case of the elderly, here too, the role of the family must be stressed. I do not want to overdramatize things at this point just because some things occur to me. We should at least ask that parents not spoil their own children through incorrect education, so that whatever the child wants to have, that whatever he desires in his babbling will be delivered straight away and doubled and quadrupled in quantity. They fail to make the youngest of children accept the most elementary of duties.

At least let them not ruin their own child. Let them educate him into a social being. Do not let us give anything for free: The child, too, must give something in order to receive what he deserves to get from society and the family.

As regards the party, without entering into detail, it can be said that it is the duty of the party to show the young a revolutionary spirit and a guiding objective in life in the form of socialism. Its other duty is to give them tasks. I have often mentioned that the best kind of education is the setting of a good example. I would now complement this by adding the setting of tasks. Duty expresses trust; if I entrust someone with a task, I show confidence in him.

I have just been referring to children: comrades, if the mother of a 3-year-old child, who can hardly even toddle along, tells the child something such as: "My little son or daughter, bring this here," and after the child has done so she gives him a gentle pat on the shoulder and says, "well done," this makes the child happy and transforms him. [words indistinct] Believe me, our young people grumble over many things; there are some real problems as well, but I shall not go into detail because I have dealt with this in the report. And sometimes they grumble over things in which they are not right. Naturally, this is part of their period of life. Their most common grievance lies in the fact that when they take on some work in vacation time--and this does not only mean picking apples and picking, god only knows, what other fruits there are and working at the wine harvest, because there are other kinds of work--their most general, most serious and number one grievance is that the work entrusted to them is not of a serious nature. This is so even though students who need to work or who want to save money, out of other considerations, do take serious employment in industry and trade. These two things need to be changed.

To give a guiding idea, a purpose in life to youth, as a mass and as individuals, we cannot offer a nobler purpose than socialism; we cannot offer anything better than honest work for the community. [Words indistinct] when they have completed the task, many will be satisfied. Questions of an economic nature have been given a very wide scope: energy problems, miners speeches, the Gagarin thermal power plant and all other fields. This is understandable and natural; this was one of the points of the Central Committee statement.

It cannot be helped: At present this is the key issue. Work must be improved in every area but our main attention must be concentrated on this. Recently I visited the Babolna [state farm]. After all, occasionally I also escape from my place of work and go here or there and notice things. The host, Comrade Burgert, greeted me in the company of his high command--about a dozen and a half leaders. I took a look at them. Well, comrades, it must be said that Burgert was the veteran among them. But even he is not a veteran looking at it from my point of view. Well, I cannot say exactly, nor would I reveal how old he is precisely. But I do know the ages of the others. Well, his high command were all managing directors, or people in similar posts, according to branches and units. Well, this was the high command. The oldest among them was 43 years old, and the youngest was 37. Well, comrades, we must entrust the tasks to young people. I am not now speaking about youth. After all, these people are not youths, but they are still fired by the ambition to show what they can do and they even want to show that they can do it better still. Well, let us permit them to do so. Let them show what they are capable of doing. [applause]

The other thing that has just occurred to me--forgive me, but it seems important to me--does not belong here with the economic part. It only occurred to me in connection with Babolna. Well, perhaps Comrade Burget will forgive me for this indiscretion. This was part of his briefing and he told me the outlook as regards profits. He remarked that now there was more taken away by the central authority, and without this profits would be much greater. Well, I stopped him there. Now I would like to mention the following: Comrades, there is a general experience in connection with the debate on the guidelines. This is something that in my opinion has been reinforced by this congress. People ask us to leave them alone with our listing of the difficulties: There was a price explosion in 1973-74 and that the terms of trade are unfavorable to us and whatever else, and that we must effect savings and qualitative requirements and I do not know what else. This is something, comrades--and let me add that the managers should also stop giving briefings, saying that this year the enterprise has only so much profit and if they only have to pay in the same as last year then profits would be such and such--that they should stop saying.

We must take the international economic environment into consideration as it is. We can calculate price losses over 5 years, over 10 years or over 20 years but there is nowhere and no one to go to, because they will nod but cannot give us sympathy. This is how things are and this is how we must live, work and manage. And I especially ask the enterprise managers--this is our own request--that they should not bring up these deductions. Let them take these things into consideration. There will not be any less to pay into the general funds next year. [laughter] If they fulfill the plan for the current year well, then this paying-in will remain. If they do not fulfill the plan, it might be stricter. It will certainly not become lighter. The button must be pushed a little bit harder still and then things will become easier. This sort of empty [words indistinct] are pointless.

What was it that people asked from us in this debate over the guidelines? There have been those who have expressed it word for word and these people have not been alone. What are people asking from us? Please, take this into consideration: The closer they come to the final stage of realization, the less they should talk about these various circumstances because those whose business this is--the government and the economic directing authorities and the most important leaders of our economic life--will hear from morning till night about the balance of payments and so on. Let us not burden the millions of people with this any longer. People say: We have already heard this, that we must produce efficiently, that we must effect savings, that the balance of payments is in deficit and that only a modest improvement in the standard of living is possible. Then they say: As long as it does not get any worse. What they tell us--and this is what the [party] secretary who deserves the title must say, and even more, this is what the manager who deserves the title must say--is: What needs to be done? This is what people demand from us. The willingness is there in the people and it is our duty to provide this for the people. We must learn, we really must learn. This need will teach all of us--the young ones, too. They must have a task awaiting them and they must have knowledge and must study; this is their duty. This need must compel them to study.

This is a general resolution--and Comrade Ovari has mentioned it as well--and the main requirement: Let us realize with greater consistency the party resolutions in the political, economic and other spheres. This is quite true. I myself and all of us are embittered when we think of the proportion of the resolutions that are put into effect. Comrades, we have so many good resolutions. Why is this progressing with so much difficulty? I console myself with the thought that, according to Biblical legend, Moses, the higher authority at that time, received the Ten Commandments several thousand years ago. This was, so to speak, the first party resolution among the [word indistinct] and the realization is still under way. [laughter]

Well, it will not go on like this. We must work a little bit more rapidly--the need is pressing on us--and we must work better and more efficiently. It does not cost more, it does not cost more than half-work costs. I remember, at the time of the great depression --perhaps not many people remember now; it was in 1929--I worked for a small enterprise as an apprentice mechanic and we were expecting the firm to go bankrupt because it had no orders. And then we apportioned 2 weeks' work to last 4 weeks. Well, one had to exist somehow. And I swear to god that I got more tired when I had to do half a day's work during a whole day than when I was doing my normal work. Half-working is such a tiring thing to do. The person doing it is better off if he does it seriously and fulfills his daily norm, rather than one-half of it.

Thus the economic questions are the central ones. Workers at the most diverse levels have contributed to the debate on them: those working in the pits and those working in the smelters; and they have made it clear to us with their direct, simple words what must be done in the interests of the better organization of work and for securing better conditions of work.

This is something that is not always a matter of money alone. It means other things as well. It has been said in connection with party work that people must be treated as human beings. This is the most important thing for decent work. I fully aline myself with that demand which was dominant throughout: that the party support with all its strength the collectives with initiative, and the leaders with initiative. [applause]

Incentives must be maintained. The person who mentioned this was quite right. He was from the sphere of agriculture. Taking into consideration that certain biological cycle which in agriculture must be taken into consideration, let us not change things within the year and from year to year. We must endeavor to attain some sort of stability there as well. Yet flexibility [words indistinct]. Well, I ask those whom it concerns to take this into consideration. This, I think, is also in accordance with the position of the party.

Well, now I will tell you honestly that the decrease of the general growth rate here in socialist construction and economic (?life), is not a joyful occasion for us. This is reality, something inevitable. But in my opinion this is also a possibility, fortunately, for improving the quality of work. And this, in a certain sense, is an opportunity that can be helpful to us, but only if we make use of it, because neither the regulators nor this lowered development rate will automatically carry out anyone's work. But these are factors here which, if we utilize them, will help us a great deal.

I tell you honestly, just as it is, that people can say so many bad things about the construction industry that afterward one is quite astonished at the tremendous construction work that is nonetheless being carried out in this country. The construction industry is working somehow, after all; factories are being built. In the past 5 years, we have completed 80 investments worth 500 million [forints] each; housing estates the size of towns have been built. Nonetheless, a bad factor in this sphere has been that the demand for construction and the capacity have been completely disproportionate. Demand has exceeded capacity by 30, 4[illegible] even 50 percent.

Well, you know how it is: People can tell me whatever they like concerning commerce. I have an observation concerning commerce. This is something that goes back to my childhood but it has been valid throughout my life. When there is little meat, the customer says "hello;" when there is plenty of meat, the butcher says "hello." [laughter] Thus the decrease in the rate of development--the f[illegible]t, for example, that fewer enterprises with investments mill around the construction enterprises, and, similarly, in the case of those engaged in coproduction, where in places there is a shortage of orders. In some places in the sphere of commerce the customers do not come in tightly packed ranks. Because this has also occurred in certain grades of catering enterprises there has come about a great emptiness. All these will motivate us to real economic work. I tell you: These prices must be regulated. And in some unique instances, it might even occur--and it must occur--that certain producers' prices and certain consumers' prices will not just go up, but will also come down if we work decently and well. This is not a general tendency. The general tendency is for raw materials to become more expensive, and so on and so forth. Energy becomes more expensive and prices go up. What can we do? This is life and we must make up for it in other ways.

So this decrease in the rate of development and the lack of certain stresses will influence the enterprises, branches and people in a good direction.

Just a few words about the standard of living. I will not go into repetitions. My view is what we said in the Central Committee report.

This is the situation: We must devote our main strength to strengthening that which exists; there will be modest development, a certain amount of individual development, and during the years in front of us we must create suitable conditions for further development. This will be a great question of struggle, not a smooth matter. There will be no national unity as regards payment according to performance. There is an absolute need for manifesting this. Comrades, also in this category is the following: Good words are needed; agitation is needed; and we must carry out political work. These are indispensable, but there is also a need for material incentives for good work both in the case of individuals and collectives. And the provision of incomes--in certain places even of wages--which are not backed by performance must cease. And in this connection, if we do this well, the future, our future, the socialist future and the general laws will manifest themselves.

The standard of living of the workers will rise in line with the advance of socialist construction. But everyone must learn to appreciate their place of work, appreciate work, appreciate their earnings, and apportion them. I will repeat what I said somewhere--I do not remember where: Those who work will succeed and should feel secure and confident. Those who do not want to or cannot work, despite being of working age and in good health, should be afraid and should feel insecure.

Part of this is, as the report also mentioned, that a more resolute and harder stand must be taken against those damaging public property and against parasites by both central and local institutions.

To finish with this topic, the West is praising us, even now at the time of the congress--earlier there was an entire literature on this--by saying that the Hungarian People's Republic has a system of economic policy and direction and boldly applies capitalist methods. This is how the West praises us, saying that we aim at making a profit. Then they said: Workers are dismissed at the Gyor railroad car works. Why are these capitalist methods? I can answer this according to my own outlook. These are not capitalist methods; these are socialist methods. First, there is a slight difference here whether I economize for the benefit of the bourgeoisie or the people. The worker must economize for the bourgeoisie and this is a bourgeois method. If the worker economizes for the benefit of the people, it is a socialist method. If we calculate whether a plan is efficient, this is, in my view, a socialist method. The fact that we have to do high-quality work is the result of socialism [words indistinct].

We said in the report--people paid attention, echoed it and endorsed it--that wages are paid for work and not just for being present. This must be a rule. In my view, to handle the goods of the people in a socialist system and to economize with the property of the people is a revolutionary duty, a socialisty duty, and it must be the norm of socialist life. This has no connection with the state of the balance of payments--of which we cannot be very proud, though last year we improved it a bit and even this is something, and this year we shall further improve it. If our foreign trade and payments situation were good, would we say here, at the congress: Let us waste our resources, comrades? There is no need to save energy, you can idle about as much as you like--would this be the socialist norm? The necessity does have a connection with the country's balance of trade and payments, and the relatively low level of the productivity of labor is also related to it because technology and the know-how and expertise of the people will be able to achieve more and to assure a higher level of labor productivity than they do in reality. In my opinion, these are socialist norms and they will stay as such when the balance of international payments improves, and I am convinced that it will. The two are connected.

The role of public education and culture was also mentioned, fortunately not only by experts, and the role of the human factor. We can only welcome this, to incorporate it in the resolution and take it seriously. This is indeed the case: If we wish to attain our objectives, it is necessary to organize continuous further education with a higher specialized knowledge and the receiving of adequate training. I salute the workers in education, science, the representatives of culture and the arts.

I would also mention--and you can read it in today's papers--that we had a short meeting in the congress interval yesterday, and I must say, not just because they were our guests, that the elite of Hungarian intellectual life was present here and took part as guests in the congress as our allies and friends outside the party. We belong together whether we like each other or not; we are the sons of the same people; we have one country; we live together. Either we prosper together, or we sink together. I drew their attention to the problems of the nation's prosperity and future. I knew they were concerned about it but they must not take a negativ ttitude. The communists are not worse as Hungarian patriots than the nonparty ie. We, too, were born Hungarians. We live here; we prosper here and we shall d ere. We shall rejoice, laugh or cry with them. [applause]

I boasted about our speakers in front of foreign visitors and I mentioned it at the meeting with the intellectuals, our allies and friends, that those interested in the fate of the nation should pay attention here because they can hear those and the representatives of those who, in their own spheres, are doing a great deal for the prosperity of the nation, of the Hungarian people. We can lament the past, the Turkish occupation--we had reason to lament--but if we think of the future, then we need honest words and honest deeds because it is in this way that we can serve the prosperity of the people and the future flourishing of our nation.

Now I have finished with this. I must apologize for talking so freely. I prefer speaking without notes. The speech is not so precise, admittedly, but one feels easier, freer and the audience probably feels the same way. Let us, however, not confuse the matter. I am talking in a different vein because I am relieved, comrades. You see there have been 57 speeches and 99 written remarks, all supporting us, and there were no more speakers. Of course, one is relieved, it is understandable, though one ought to speak somewhat differently on such occasions. I must say, however, comrades, my official and real speech was made on Monday. [applause] Also official will be what will be included in the congress resolution.

It is a pleasant feeling that the party standpoint and my own views often coincide. [laughter] I like it and I like it even more when the workers demand the same thing that our leadership demands. This is a magnificent thing and this can be said about the whole congress debate: They demand the same thing that we demand, what the leadership and the future Central Committee demand, that is a more consistent implementation of decisions, a better organization of labor.

I am going to finish now. I just forgot something. I wanted to point out certain elements and to a certain extent this is an obligatory task willingly undertaken by me, replying to the speakers. I shall finish in a moment, comrades.

The tasks are great. It appears to me that those who have followed the work of the congress so far and know the draft resolution or will study it will see that the tasks are not only hard, but also clear. This, too, is a good start in our work.

In conclusion, I should like to say on my own behalf and on behalf of the Central Committee, of Comrade Janos Brutyo and his Central Control Committee: My sincere thanks for the support with which the speakers approved our report and expressed in many ways their readiness to support this cause by deeds, this policy and these objectives outlined here by the Central Committee and the Central Control Committee.

In my view, the reports of the Central Committee and the Central Control Committee and the draft resolution have here been given an excellent and high-standard supplementation in the debate. This, too, shows our uniform thinking, the strength and ability of our party, the available forces and the replacement now lining up.

There is unity here, there is unity in the party, and the people agree with us and are ready to support the line of this congress. All I am asking now of all those present is that this same unity should be manifested in the course of realization, primarily on the part of those present, because your word will have a particular weight in the eyes of the people because it is you who will pass the resolution.

Now something about optimism and pessimism. There is confidence and readiness to act in the party and these are logically connected. Our people are confident because they are ready to act, they can be confident because [words indistinct]. We communists have been optimists from the start, in accordance with our destiny because ours is an optimistic world outlook. We have chosen this outlook, each of us in his own time. Our respected doyen, Comrade Hunya, came before all of us in his 63d year of party membership while the youngest has had barely 1 year. A communist is always confident because he is human. He wants to be happy. He wants his family to be happy. It was different in the capitalist world. There were sharp differences.

I do not want to be happy at the price of pushing aside other workers, accepting exploitation, and flattering the exploiter, but through my own work, by my own right, in my own system and together with my fellow workers. This is the characteristic of a communist. We are optimists. We have seen so much, especially the older ones. One can stand anything--a communist never gives up hope and is always ready to act.

What I am asking once more is: Let us have confidence, let us act. If you decide to approve the report and raise it to the status of a resolution, then let us show the same unity in its implementation. Perhaps we shall implement our resolutions better than we have so far. Thank you. [applause]

Approval of Report

LD271520 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The 12th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party has unanimously approved the report of the Central Committee and Janos Kadar's summing up of the debate.

The draft resolution, together with the amendments presented by Miklos Ovari, has also been approved. Congress also unanimously approved the report of the Central Control Committee, together with the verbal additions made by Janos Brutyo.

Kadar Closing Remarks

LD280300 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Closing remarks by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Secretariat, at the 27 March session of the 12th MSZMP Congress--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed congress, dear comrades, dear female comrades, dear guests: The party's 12th congress has been in session for 4 days. It is difficult to add anything to what has been said in this hall during the 4 days and to the resolutions that have come into being, and I believe it is not necessary to do so, either. This has been a clear discussion, and clear decisions have been made here. Congress is the party's highest forum. The convening, the assembly, the discussion of congress, the congress itself, are always big events of special importance in the history of parties. We have now reached the end of such an event, and allow me to make the following assessment: that according to our impressions, this congress has not only completed the task for which the party convened it, but completed it successfully and well. [applause]

It has strengthened our political direction. It has defined the tasks to be solved in the further building of the socialist society. It has elected the party's guiding organs, the Central Committee and the Central Control Committee. The Central Committee and the Central Control Committee have elected their own executive organs, the leaders of their institutions. Therefore, we are once again able to work; we are ready for the daily work. In the name of all those who have been elected, I give heartfelt thanks to the congress for its trust, and also on their behalf I am able to say that all those whom you have entrusted in this way will work with all their knowledge, all their strength for solution of the specified tasks.

Well, work has ended, as I have said, but I would like to digress. The congress cycle now embraces a fairly considerable period: 5 years. As a consequence of this, and in accordance with the laws of life, a fairly considerable change of personnel has taken place in the party's leading bodies and executive bodies, for about one-fifth of the membership of the Central Committee and the Central Control Committee, taken together, has been affected by personnel changes, and there have also been changes in the party's executive organs.

Allow me, on behalf of congress, to give thanks for the devoted and self-sacrificing work of all those who are not members of the newly-elected bodies, but who up until now--and for quite a few of them, over many congress periods--have worked as members of the Central Committee, the Central Control Committee, the Politburo and the Secretariat. As Central Control Committee secretaries, Secretariat members, honor and esteem are due to them. They have said that they are willing, to the best of their strength and ability, to continue to support the cause of the party, the cause of the people, and we consider it a duty to guarantee all of them the conditions appropriate for this. [applause]

Now that the work is done, I would like to give sincere thanks to those who did the work here, to the congress delegates, the members of the worker committees elected by the congress, the organizers, the arrangers, communicators, transport police--because a very large number of people have worked here in order that we may perform our work under calm and appropriate conditions--to the lodging and catering workers, the secretaries, the interpreters, and if I have left anyone out, [word indistinct] a category, I beg your pardon.

We think of you all and perhaps also on behalf of congress we thank you for your help and the good work. [applause]

[Word indistinct] with honest and deep gratitude I would like, on behalf of the congress, to thank our sister parties, whom we invited to this congress; those who sent us their delegates; the leaders and members of these delegations, who with patience and goodwill took part in our joint labor--I'm being bold to call it that--and who with their presence have greatly helped the sacred internationalist character of our congress work. [applause]

Dear comrades: We have come to the end of our work. I think, perhaps, we should now say goodbye by telling ourselves, and also by giving this message to our people: Forward, in unity, united with the people, joining hands with our international class-brothers, our allies and friends, for our great and noble objectives, for the prosperity of the Hungarian people, for socialism, for peace! Forward for the implementation of the resolutions of the 12th MSZMP Congress! [applause]

OVARI ADDRESSES 27 MAR MSZMP CONGRESS SESSION

AU021226 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Report on address by MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Miklos Ovari at the 27 March session of the 12th MSZMP Congress held in Budapest: "Report of the Drafting Committee of the Congress; Submitted by Miklos Ovari"]

[Text] I am reporting to the congress that, having fulfilled its assignment, the Drafting Committee has concluded its work. The committee has taken into consideration Comrades Janos Kadar's and Janos Brutyo's reports, the speeches made in the debate and proposals forwarded in writing to the Drafting Committee.

Without exception, the comrades who spoke in the debate have expressed their agreement with the proposal for a resolution. In complete accord with the speeches, the Drafting Committee has also unanimously concluded that the resolution proposal reflects the position adopted by the congress: It is consistent with our Marxist-Leninist principles and serves well our socialist objectives and our people's and country's interests.

The resolution proposal conforms to the program declaration endorsed at the party's 11th congress, and we can confidently say that by approving the proposal as a resolution and even more, by consistently implementing the resolution, we will make further significant steps on the path of building an advanced socialist society. The resolution proposal also complies with the Leninist demand that it should define our coming tasks on the basis of a specific analysis of the particular situation. As did the whole debate at the congress, the resolution proposal also proceeds from the affairs of the country and the world and does not build castles in the air, but envisages realistic and attainable objectives. This is an indispensable prerequisite for insuring that our policy is accepted and implemented.

In conformity with the position adopted by our congress and the desire of the Hungarian communists and our people as a whole, the resolution we recommend for acceptance strengthens the proved political line that has been pursued by the party for more than two decades. [paragraph continues]

Of the numerous speeches in support of the continuation of the political line that has thus far been pursued, I would like to refer only to the speech by Comrade Istvan Veszpremi, Komarom County's delegate, who stressed: The resolution proposal is a guarantee that our consistent policy of almost 25 years will continue. The Drafting Committee also agrees with what Comrade Veszpremi added: Following the congress, the application of the continuing policy should quicken. We should also pay greater attention to its implementation.

The proposal before the congress also proves that the unremitting continuation of our political line does not mean a lack of change; it does not mean conservatism. Comrade Janos Kadar pointed out precisely during the preparations for the congress, at the Budapest party aktiv conference, that we cannot regard even our own previous views as a dogma. Firmness of principles, constancy of objectives and the application and perfecting of proved methods not only enables us, but even demands that we flexibly adopt ourselves to changing conditions in daily work and systematically put on the agenda new questions of socialist conditions that await solution. As Comrade Istvan Szabo said in his speech, the resolution proposal is based on principled foundations and, at the same time, it reflects, without any daydreaming, the policy of a responsible and experienced party. Firmness of principle and changes called for by the situation do not preclude each other.

The Drafting Committee has also reviewed the proposals endorsed at conferences of the party committees of countries and cities empowered with county rights. It has established that the overwhelming majority of these conform to the text of the resolution proposal. Nevertheless, the committee deemed it as necessary to make, taking these into consideration, a few changes that do not, however, affect the political substance of the theme.

I think the esteemed congress will dispense with my reviewing stylistic improvements. However, I would like to broach a few modifications for which I will request, on behalf of the committee, the congress' approval.

The resolution proposal includes a sentence concerning the tasks of the technical and natural science intelligentsia. We deemed it as proper to also formulate a sentence concerning the role of the so-called humanistic intelligentsia, establishing that the role of the work of intellectuals engaged in the cultural area is increasing in its task of strengthening the socialist awareness of society.

Having listened to the comrades who discussed issues concerning the nationalities--Comrade Mrs Mihaly Boka and Comrade Mrs Laszlo Glanz--we deemed it proper to recognize the work of the federations of the nationalities and state; that these federations are fulfilling an important political and cultural task.

Several speakers noted the significance of our domestic energy resources. Taking what has been said into consideration, we recommend the following text be included in the resolution: "The discovery, exploitation and economical utilization of our domestic energy resources--our assets of coal, crude oil and natural gas deposits--require further efforts. Geological prospecting must be continued."

In debates prior to the congress, the demand arose on a broad scale to curtail incomes not earned through work or in commensurate with the work done. I would like to add immediately that, in this debate, no one has the system of social benefits or their curtailment in mind, which, as is generally known, do not constitute a means for remunerating work but a means partly to equalize social differences. [paragraph continues]

On this issue the Drafting Committee recommends that we include in the resolution the following passage of the Central Committee report: "Incomes derived from speculation and abuses, incomes which do not stem from honest work, should be inhibited through resolute measures."

In the debate, several comrades, including Comrades Karoly Grosz and Gyula Andrasfi, discussed experienced elderly comrades and the social role of old age pensioners. Taking their remarks into consideration, we recommend that the congress' resolution read: "We are in support of a more active participation of old age pensioners in production and public life. Utilizing their experiences constitutes an important source of strength in all areas of life."

We have not received additional proposals for a modification of organizational rules. The Drafting Committee recommends the endorsement of the text that has been submitted without change.

Numerous other important proposals were made in the period of preparations for the congress and also during the congress debate. Some of them will not be included in the resolution, because they do not require a decision by the congress. Also, many letters, in which party members and nonparty people made their views, remarks and proposals known, arrived at the Central Committee and area party organs in recent months. We also regard these contributions as valuable and as an indication of trust, and we express our thanks also from the congress forum for each encouraging word and useful advice. We deemed it as important that not a single good remark should be wasted. Therefore, we recommend that it should be laid down in our resolution that it must be seen that the party organs concerned take advantage of these proposals in their work.

On behalf of the Drafting Committee, I thank you for your confidence and for the help you extended to our work by your speeches and the proposals forwarded to us in writing. We are convinced that the unity that has developed, with regard to principal tasks, during the broad and intensive debates over the past several months, and manifested itself at the congress in the last few days will continue and even strengthen following the congress, when the time comes for the implementation of the deeds endorsed by the congress. With these thoughts, the Drafting Committee recommends that the resolution proposal, with the aforementioned modifications, be endorsed. I request the esteemed congress to accept the Drafting Committee's report.

MAGYAR HIRLAP APPLAUDS CONGRESS FOREIGN POLICY STANCE

LD021338 Budapest MTI in English 1057 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 2, (MTI)--Commenting on the foreign policy stand of the recently concluded 12th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, an article carried by MAGYAR HIRLAP in its Wednesday issue points out that the bourgeois press has been asserting for some time that Hungary is buying its economic possibilities by sacrificing its independence in foreign policy.

"This is what Janos Kadar referred to in his debate round-up when he said that in the West we are often described as a 'satellite' country. Answering this allegation, he said: Not only that we are not satellites of anybody, even nobody expects us to be so," writes the Budapest paper. It goes on to emphasize:

"The fact that we are part of the economic cooperation and defence organizations of the socialist countries is the result of our decision, voluntary decision.

"It reflects a careful assessment of our national interests, endowments and possibilities as well as a correct conclusion drawn from historical experiences. Naturally in its background lies socialist option, selection based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism." Referring to the foreign political stand of the HSWP's 12th Congress, MAGYAR HIRLAP writes:

"Those who had doubted hitherto can now finally be sure that Hungarian foreign policy, too, is formulated in Hungary. No less importantly, our foreign policy which conforms to our national interests as well as to our internationalist commitments is unambiguous and straight. It is reliable and foreseeable equally at home and abroad, for brothers and friends, for partners and opponents alike."

On the basis of the foreign policy stand of the congress resolution, MAGYAR HIRLAP lays emphasis on the following:

"We ascribe special significance to our relations with the socialist countries and we will continue to do everything to strengthen the unity of the socialist states and their political, economic, cultural, economic and defence cooperation, and within these we hold as exceptionally important our internationalist friendship with the Soviet Union. This cooperation means for us a solid support in whose possession we could begin a considerable improvement in our relations with capitalist countries, especially those in Europe, because we continue to attach outstanding significance to European peace and security in the development of international relations. What is more, we are even directly interested in their maintenance. That is why in the new situation we are increasingly urging curb on the arms race and summoning of a European conference which would consolidate confidence."

NEPSZABADSAG MARKS IRANIAN NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU021102 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Apr 80 p 2 AU

[Text] It was a year ago today that Ayatollah Khomeyni announced, in conformity with the will of the people, the abolition of the monarchy. The proclamation of the Islamic Republic of Iran was preceded by a referendum and, resulting from it, the unanimous will of the workers, peasants, intellectuals and students who overthrew the hatred regime of the shah manifested itself: The country must be guided on a path of genuine national independence and progressive social and economic changes.

Although this will has manifested itself with an elementary force, a continued pertinacious struggle of the most progressive forces of society and the working masses was needed to nationalize the most important industrial enterprises and the banks, to prepare a land reform and to implement social measures to alleviate the fate of the millions of people who had been leading a wretched existence under the shah.

The positive features of the internal transformation and an anti-imperialist foreign policy have elicited a frenzied attack by leading U.S. circles. Through political, military and economic pressure, they tried to divert Iran from the path it chose for itself. They fomented nationality differences to break the national unity that came about in the anti-imperialist struggle. [paragraph continues]

In this critical period, the Soviet Union and the socialist countries that coordinate their foreign policy, including our country, resolutely came out for the just cause of the Iranian people. At international forums, they supported their just demands and they are supporting them also today. In the difficult period the Iranian people discovered who their true friends are.

In the past three decades, this is the second attempt of the Iranian people to take the direction of their destinty into their own hands. The first attempt in the fifties was by the Mossadeq government, which pursued an independent national policy and was overthrown by the Americans. Even the experiences of that brief era show that only in a consistent struggle against imperialism, while relying on the country's progressive forces and the progressive-minded friends of Iran, is it possible to defend sovereignty and national independence and implement positive changes.

May the Iranian people, overcoming their internal difficulties, attain additional successes in their struggle for progressive social and economic changes, national unity and the creation of a democratic form of government.

USSR BLACK SEA FLEET WELCOMED FOR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

LD021916 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 2 (MTI)--A four-unit river squadron of the red banner-honoured Black Sea Fleet of the Soviet Union arrived in Budapest on Wednesday. Apart from the gala military units, thousands of Budapest dwellers gathered to welcome the guests. The reception ceremony was attended by several members of the Hungarian People's Army Corps of Generals and a number of high-ranking representatives of the Soviet Embassy in Budapest and the headquarters of the southern Soviet Army troops temporarily stationed in Hungary. After the sounds of the Hungarian and the Soviet national anthems, Brigadier General Miklos Daranyi greeted, on behalf of the Hungarian defense minister and the People's Army soldiers, the officers, sub-officers and crew of the squadron whose visit is to mark the 35th anniversary of Hungary's liberation and the Soviet Union's victory over fascism. First-rank Captain Oleg Muravjov, commander of the squadron, expressed his thanks for the cordial reception they were given.

PAL LOSONCZI CONGRATULATES CEAUSESCU ON REELECTION

AU010845 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Mar 80 p 7 AU

[Congratulatory message from Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, to Nicolae Ceausescu on his reelection as president]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

Esteemed Comrade Ceausescu, on the occasion of your reelection as president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on behalf of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic and on my own behalf want to convey to you sincere wishes.

I hope that the relations between our peoples and countries will further develop in the interests of socialism and peace.

[Signed] Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic

PZPR, FRENCH CP SUPPORT PARIS MEETING ON DISARMAMENT

LD012225 Warsaw PAP in English 2109 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 1 April, PAP--Following consultations, the Communist Party of France and the Polish United Workers' Party invited the communist and working class parties of all European countries to take part in a meeting on peace and disarmament. The meeting will be held in Paris between April 28 and 29, 1980. The invited parties have been asked to consider the draft of an appeal to European nations and all peace-loving forces.

GIEREK RECEIVES LETTER FROM FIDEL CASTRO

LD011958 Warsaw PAP in English 1710 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 1 April, PAP--PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek received today Cuban Ambassador to Poland Raul Fornell Delgado who handed him a letter from the First Secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Fidel Castro Ruz.

BELGIAN CP DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

LD020658 Warsaw PAP in English 0500 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 1 April, PAP--A delegation of the Communist Party of Belgium CC, led by Louis van Geyt--chairman of the Belgian Communist Party CC--paid a visit to Poland between March 29 and 31, 1980 at the invitation of the PUWP CC. The delegation was composed among others of Alberg de Coninck--member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Belgian Communist Party CC.

The delegation met with Edward Gierek, the PUWP CC first secretary. On the PUWP part, Jerzy Lukaszewicz and Andrzej Werblan, members of the Political Bureau and secretaries of the PUWP CC, and Jerzy Waszczuk, secretary of the CC, also took part in the talks.

The Belgian delegation analyzed the political situation in Belgium, presented the steps taken by the Belgian Communist Party to unite the workers' and popular forces to fight unemployment, to defend social and democratic gains and the attainments in detente and to seek the ways out of a deep economic and political crisis in which Belgium has found itself.

Representatives of both parties paid a lot of attention to problems stemming from the deterioration of the international situation in the recent period.

Delegations of the PUWP and the Belgian Communist Party exchanged views on how to effectively oppose the strivings of the most aggressive imperialist forces, first of all those in the U.S., that have been striving for return to the cold war and to accelerate the arms race, especially in Europe.

In this spirit both parties decided to continue and to intensify their efforts in Europe to:

--Halt the race of the medium-range nuclear missiles armaments, to stop the implementation of the decision on this question made by NATO in December 1979, to create the bases for serious negotiations to reduce these armaments in the entire Europe;

--To bring about progress in the Vienna negotiations on the reductions of armed forces and armaments in central Europe;

--To consolidate detente in Europe and to contribute to the success of the Helsinki follow-up meeting in Madrid.

In this spirit the Belgian Communist Party confirmed its backing for the idea put forth by the Polish party leader at the 8th PUWP Congress to host in Warsaw a European conference promoting military detente and disarmament.

Both parties confirmed their solidarity with all nations fighting for national and social liberation and with the efforts to create new international economic relations based on equal rights and mutual advantages.

The PUWP and the Belgian Communist Party stressed the need for developing Polish-Belgian co-operation in all areas and voiced the will to consolidate the ties between both parties.

JABLONSKI SIGNS CONDOLENCE BOOK AT VIETNAMESE EMBASSY

LD012050 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] In connection with the death of the president of the Vietnamese Socialist Republic, Ton Duc Thang, a book of condolences has been made available at the Vietnamese Embassy in Warsaw. The following have made entries in the book: Henryk Jablonski, member of the party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of State; Tadeusz Pyka, candidate member of the Politburo and deputy premier; Waclaw Piatkowski, candidate member of the party Central Committee and head of its foreign department; Eugeniusz Kulaga, undersecretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Henryk (Laszcz), director of diplomatic protocol at the Foreign Ministry.

SEJM ELECTS COUNCIL OF STATE OFFICIALS, APPOINTS BABIUCH

LD022300 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] After Edward Gierek's speech, the Sejm elected Deputy Henryk Jablonski to the post of chairman of the Council of State. Next, Deputy Stanislaw Kania, on the authorization of the party's Central Coordinating Commission, political parties and the PZPR, ZSL [United Peasant Party], and SD [Democratic Party] deputies clubs, proposed candidatures for the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic. The Sejm approved by vote the presented candidatures, electing deputies to the chairman of the Council of State as follows:

Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak	SD
Kazimierz Secomski	Nonparty
Zdzislaw Tomal	ZSL
Jerzy Zietek	PZPR

Deputy Edward Duda, ZSL, was elected secretary of the Council of State.

Members of the Council of State:

Edward Gierek	PZPR
Eugenia Kempara	PZPR
Emil Kolodziej	ZDL
Wladyslaw Kruczek	PZPR
Krystyna Marszalek-Mlynczyk	SD
Jerzy Ozdowski	Nonparty ZNAK
Jozef Ozga-Michalski	ZSL
Henryk Szafranski	PZPR
Jan Szczepanski	Nonparty
Stanislaw Wronski	PZPR
Zdzislaw Zandarowski	PZPR

Next, the Sejm adopted a resolution appointing Edward Babiuch, member of the Politburo, to the post of president of the Council of Ministers and asked him to present proposals concerning the composition of the Council of Ministers.

Next, the Sejm elected ten secretaries and permanent Sejm commissions. Thus the first meeting of the first session of the eighth term has ended. Tomorrow at 1400 the house is to resume debates to hear the report of the premier and to form the new government.

GIEREK GREETS MSZMP'S KADAR ON REELECTION

AU021105 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Mar 80 p 1 AU

["E. Gierek telegram to J. Kadar following his election as MSZMP Central Committee first secretary"]

[Text] To Comrade Janos Kadar, MSZMP Central Committee first secretary.

Esteemed Comrade Kadar:

On the occasion of your reelection to the office of the MSZMP Central Committee first secretary, I convey to you on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee and myself cordial congratulations and best wishes.

Polish communists and our country's working people followed with lively interest the deliberations of your party's 12th congress. The supreme forum of the party of Hungarian communists has outlined a program for the further construction of a developed socialist society and at the same time confirmed the party's unity with the people, which constitutes the fundamental strength of the Hungarian communists.

Along with you we are pleased at the wondeful achievements attained by your country under the guidance of the MSZMP while implementing the 11th congress decisions.

We are deeply convinced that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between our parties, between the peoples of the Polish People's Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic will continue to develop and deepen for the benefit of both peoples.

I wish you once again, esteemed Comrade Kadar, the best of health and many successes in implementing the [illegible]orable tasks drawn up by the 12th congress. We convey wishes for brilliant new successes to the MSZMP and all the fraternal Hungarian people.

[Signed] Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, Warsaw, 30 March 1980

GIEREK CHAIRS PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD021050 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0930 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The second plenary session of the PZPR Central Committee opened in Warsaw at 1000. The agenda includes a report on elections to the Sejm and voivodship people's councils and matters connected with the first session of the eighth convocation Sejm. The session is chaired by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Central Committee.

Close of Central Committee Plenum

LD021515 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The plenary session of the PZPR Central Committee has ended in Warsaw. The session was chaired by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Central Committee. Zdzislaw Sandarowski, candidate Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee presented a report on how the elections to the Sejm and voivodship people's councils were held. This was followed by a discussion. After the discussion Edward Gierek took the floor. He said in part that the comrades who spoke in the debate correctly emphasized that at present it is our main task to transform the universal approval of the community for the program of the National Unity Front into solid and steadfast work for the good of Poland.

Next the party Central Committee unanimously adopted a resolution of the second plenum concerning the results of the elections to the Sejm and voivodship people's councils.

As the second point of the agenda Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, Henryk Jablonski member of the Politburo and chairman of the Council of State and Edward Babiuch, member of the Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, discussed matters connected with the first session of the eighth convocation of the Sejm.

GRUDZIEN, JAGIELSKI ATTEND CONFERENCE IN KATOWICE

LD012246 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] A conference of activists of worker self-governments of the industrial plants in Katowice Voivodship was held today. It was devoted to assessment of production results achieved in the first quarter of the current year and to mapping out guidelines to insure full implementation of this year's tasks.

The conference was attended by the following members of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo: Zdzislaw Grudzien, first secretary of the Katowice Voivodship Party Committee; and deputy premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski.

Speaking in the debates participants noted achievements and also pointed to the need to eliminate phenomena which hamper effective economy such as, for instance, waste of energy and stocks of material still too high at certain enterprises.

BRIEFS

IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE--PAP--A conference of voivodship PZPR secretaries in charge of ideoeducational work, as well as of prominent ideological aktivs, was held on 28 March at the PZPR Central Committee headquarters, chaired by Jerzy Lukaszewicz, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and secretary. The conference discussed topical tasks confronting the ideological front after the eighth party congress and the elections to the Sejm and voivodship people's councils. Participating in the conference were the following PZPR Central Committee department chiefs: Wieslaw Bek--ideoeducational work; Bogdan Gawronski--culture; Jarema Maciszewski--science and education; Kazimierz Rokoszewski--press, radio and television; also Zygmunt Najdowski, minister of culture and art; and Maciej Szczepanski, chairman of the Committee for the Affairs of Radio and Television. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29-30 Mar 80 p 4 AU]

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES FIRST SESSION OF GNA EIGHTH LEGISLATURE

AU281645 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1536 GMT 28 Mar 80 AU

[Text of speech by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to the first session of the eighth legislature of the Grand National Assembly (GNA) in Bucharest 28 March 1980--live]

[Text] Esteemed comrade chairman of the GNA, esteemed comrade deputies, from the high forum of the first session of the new GNA legislature I want to extend heartfelt and warm thanks to the workers class, to the peasantry and intelligentsia and to all working people irrespective of nationality, and to all our people for the trust shown in the RCP, the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF] by the 9 March vote. [applause]

I began by addressing my first words to our wonderful people, because they represent the strength and guarantee of the victory of socialism, of national independence and of the victory of communism in Romania. [applause] And it is the people to whom we must always devote all our activity. [cheers, applause]

I also want to express the noblest and warmest thanks to the party Central Committee, the SDUF National Council and the GNA for reelecting me as president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. [applause]

In electing the deputies to the GNA and the people's councils all our people have expressed their full adhesion to the party's domestic and foreign policy and their resolute determination to implement the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and of raising our fatherland to new peaks of civilization; they expressed their firm will to act to continuously strengthen the economic strength, the independence and sovereignty of Romania and to promote cooperation and detente, independence and peace throughout the world. [applause]

This year we will conclude the 5-year plan. We have recorded noteworthy achievements in the fatherland's socioeconomic development, in improving the material and cultural living standard of our people and in the general progress of our socialist society.

The activity of the new GNA legislature coincides with the new stage of Romania's development on the basis of the party program and of the 12th congress decisions. We must do all we can to achieve a new quality in all fields of activity, primarily to achieve a new quality in the work and life of all our people. [cheers, applause]

Our party and state's activity and our people's activity must focus on the increasingly greater development of the forces of production and the continuous improvement of social relations, thus insuring the transition from the stage of a developing country to the stage of an average developed country. In conformity with the 12th congress decisions, it is necessary that we develop the country's raw material and energy basis to greater extent; we must achieve a new agrarian revolution by improving the organizational framework and by forcefully increasing agricultural production.

The implementation of the party program and of the 12th congress decisions require the more forceful development of science, of education and culture and the assertion of the most modern achievement of human knowledge in all fields of socioeconomic life. It is necessary that we act with great determination to achieve the new economic mechanism and organize the overall economic activity on the basis of the workers self-management and self-administration.

Within this framework, we must place special stress on increasing the efficiency of the economic activity, thus insuring high labor productivity, higher profitability and, on this basis, increased national wealth and national income--a condition for the constant and comprehensive progress of our society and for continuously improving the material and cultural living standard of our people.

Special attention must be paid to developing international economic relations, to expanding cooperation with the CEMA countries and with all the socialist countries, the developing countries and with the developed capitalist countries and to Romania's active participation in the international division of labor and in the exchange of values at a world level.

It is necessary for us to do all we can to expand production sharing even more, to make better use of raw materials and of the work performed by our people to achieve a balanced international trade exchange based on equality and mutual advantage.

In close conformity with the 12th congress decisions and with the party's overall policy, we will do all we can--along with the development of the forces of production and increasing the national wealth--so as to improve the material and cultural living standard of the working people and of all the citizens in our country at all levels--an essential target of building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania. [applause]

The new development stage of our socialist fatherland requires the constant improvement of the society's planning and leadership, the direct and more active participation of the broad people's masses in the leadership of all sectors of activity. Let us see that our socialist democracy forcefully asserts its superiority and that it demonstrates that only under socialist conditions can people truly be free and masters of their destiny; only thus are they able to shape their own future. [applause, cheers]

Great tasks are devolving on the GNA in the coming years to perfect the legal framework of our society, to establish the social relations and norms of coexistence between people on new and democratic bases. We must see that the laws adopted by the GNA are an expression of the will of all our people, thus insuring order, discipline and our nation's complete unity of action throughout the socioeconomic life. [applause]

To strength control and develop democracy, it is necessary to introduce the rule that the government should report to the GNA on its activity in fulfilling the socioeconomic development plan and in implementing the country's domestic and foreign policy. At the same time, the GNA commissions must intensify their control over the activity carried out by ministries and other government bodies. It is necessary for us to improve the activity carried out by the State Council and the entire activity between the GNA sessions and to insure that the country's laws are firmly applied in all fields.

In the uniform leadership of the overall socioeconomic activity, important tasks are devolving on the government, which must insure the resolute implementation of the state plan provisions, strengthen responsibility in properly managing the country and see that the new economic mechanism is firmly applied. Firm actions are necessary against signs of bureaucracy and red tape so as to efficiently organize work, and strengthen control by placing special stress on concretely guiding the activity carried out by the socioeconomic units. Firmer measures are necessary to insure a better operation of the collective leadership councils, of the ministries and the other central bodies, along with increasing the direct responsibility of each individual in implementing the tasks entrusted to him.

As I mentioned in my speech at the big mass rally devoted to the election, we will take resolute action to improve the activity of justice and of the bodies of the Ministry of the Interior, so that laws are strictly applied and that socialist legality is strengthened by watching that those who violate order and the norms of coexistence in our society will account for this before the people and their legal bodies and by insuring complete legality, so that no one may be punished unjustly.

On this occasion, too, I would like to assure the GNA and all our people that we will pay full attention to strengthening the country's defense capability, to appropriately training and equipping our army and to training the workers guards and youth military detachments and all people to defend our revolutionary achievements and the fatherland's independence and sovereignty. [applause]

We will take resolute action to strengthen the unity of work and struggle of all our people within the framework of the SDUF; we will continue to resolutely implement the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary national policy of fully equal rights among all the fatherland's citizens, irrespective of nationality. At the same time, we will intensify the activity of improving the level of professional, technical and scientific knowledge of the masses, the political-cultural education of the working people and the activity of shaping a new man--conscious builder of socialism and communism.

We must fulfill a program of great prospective for our socialist fatherland's future. Our wonderful people, under RCP leadership, have proved their great creative force and the unswerving determination to build a new and free future. The attainment of this new stage of our fatherland's development requires steady efforts and the united force of all working people, regardless of nationality. We are fully aware of the fact that in the next 5-year plan we will also have to overcome many difficulties in our progress toward the high peaks of communist civilization. [applause]

We must never forget that everything we have won and attained in Romania's socialist development is the result of the revolutionary struggle and impetuous work of the broad people's masses, under the leadership of communists. The fulfillment of the party program and of the 12th party congress requires revolutionary spirit and resolute struggle against all that is old and outdated; firm and unflinching promotion of the new; and boundless responsibility and devotion toward the interests of the fatherland, people and the cause of socialism and communism. [applause]

Esteemed comrade deputies, the new GNA legislature begins its activity in particularly grave international circumstances. The aggravation of international tension, as a result of the imperialist policy of force and diktat and as an outcome of the division of spheres of influence, jeopardizes the cause of detente, peace and national independence of peoples. It is true that in the confrontation between the two main trends in international life, the progressive and anti-imperialist forces have attained and are attaining important successes in the struggle against the old imperialist policy of domination and diktat. Therefore, in spite of current tensions, we optimistically look forward to a future of peace and independence. [applause, cheers, chants]

It is therefore necessary in the current tense international situation to strengthen the unity, solidarity and cooperation of these forces and of peoples wishing to live in freedom and independence and to be masters of their destiny, in order to halt the aggravation of international tension and to insure the continuation of the policy of detente, cooperation, peace and independent development of all nations. There is no mission more noble and of a higher political and humanistic responsibility than to do everything possible to insure the independence and peace of peoples. [applause, chants]

In accordance with directives of the 12th party congress, we will unswervingly act to strengthen relations with all socialist countries and active solidarity in the struggle for the triumph of the cause of socialism, independence and peace. In this respect, as I stressed at the 12th congress, we will lay particular emphasis on relations with our neighbors, since this is particularly important for the socialist construction, for the entire development of our fatherland and our socialist countries and for peace and cooperation. [applause]

At the same time we will extend relations with developing countries, as part of the struggle against the imperialist and colonialist policy, for eliminating underdevelopment and for a new international economic order. We will also continue to develop relations with all developed capitalist states and all countries, regardless of social system. We will always base all international relations on principles of full equality of rights, respect for independence, sovereignty and noninterference in domestic affairs of other states, mutual advantage, nonuse of force and the threat of force and respect for each people's rights to be full masters of their destiny. [applause, cheers, chants]

In the current international circumstances, it is more than ever necessary to strengthen cooperation with all states participating in the Helsinki Conference, in order to thoroughly prepare the Madrid conference this fall, so as to give a new impetus to attaining security, cooperation, detente and peace in Europe and throughout the world. Priority should be given to attaining military disengagement and disarmament, a sine qua non prerequisite for security and peace.

We will unflinchingly act to expand cooperation in the Balkans, as an inseparable part and parcel of security and peace in Europe and throughout the world. In view of the importance of this year's Madrid meeting, we deem it necessary for the GNA to intensify contacts with parliaments of other countries in order to thoroughly prepare this meeting. In this respect, it is necessary to intensify the activity of the special GNA commission in charge of security, cooperation, national independence and peace in Europe.

We will have to pay particular attention in coming years to the struggle for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. The question of disarmament is very important for European countries, in view of the fact that the most powerful military forces and armaments, including nuclear weapons, are concentrated on this continent. For us European peoples the question of introducing new destructive nuclear missiles is not a theoretical one, but a vital one, since these missiles will hit all European countries, on both sides. That is why we must say a resolute no to the introduction of new missiles in Europe. We must do everything to insure the cancellation or at least the postponement of the implementation of the NATO decisions and start negotiations for completely renouncing the introduction and deployment of new mass destruction missiles in Europe. It is a vital question for all European states. [applause]

One could say that the eighties are decisive for attaining disarmament and for the transition from the policy of armaments to a real disarmament policy, which can insure an appropriate balance of forces by substantially reducing armaments, primarily nuclear weapons. You are familiar with Romania's proposals in this respect. We believe that they are highly topical and we must take resolute action to promote this policy. In view of the importance of disarmament questions, I also deem it necessary to set up a special GNA commission, which should act in cooperation with respresentatives of other parliaments toward attaining this vital goal of all mankind. Let us do everything to insure that the wonderful achievements of science, knowledge and human genius serve the well-being, happiness and independence of peoples.

Let us do everything to insure that everybody understands that man's first right is to live in freedom and tranquility. And, since there is so much talk about man's rights, everybody should renounce nuclear armaments and other mass destruction weapons that destroy men and everybody should respect man's right to life and independence. [applause, cheers, chants]

I would like to forestall prospective criticism. We understand that the concept of man's rights is a broad one; there is also the right to work and the right not to be exploited. There are very many rights. However, one may raise the following question: If nuclear weapons are used, who will be left to implement these rights? We must therefore proceed from the fundamental right of man to live in freedom and peace. Then, each nation, people and society can resolve its problems as it deems best and as it thinks that its social and material development and its free and dignified life can be insured, so that it lives in friendship and cooperation with all nations, on an equal footing. [applause]

As a developing socialist country, Romania will strengthen cooperation and solidarity with developing countries in order to thoroughly prepare the special UN meeting this fall devoted to the new international economic order. We will unswervingly act to intensify comprehensive cooperation with developing countries in order to insure their independent development, through their own forces, along the road of progress and civilization.

The complexity of contemporary world relations requires the fully equal participation of all states in resolving international problems.

Within this framework, we believe that it is the duty of small and medium-sized countries to participate more actively in international life. At the same time, we attach great importance to the movement of the nonalined countries in insuring the continuation of the policy of detente, independence and peace. An important role is incumbent upon the United Nations and other international bodies in democratizing interstate relations, in the participation by all countries in resolving all problems between states by peaceful negotiations.

In this context, we believe that it is necessary to achieve an international agreement on resolving all differences between states within the United Nations, with the obligation of all UN members not to resort to force under any circumstances and to turn to the United Nations in case of conflicts or differences and to seek solutions exclusively by negotiations.

Life has forcefully demonstrated that the peoples masses, the peoples play a decisive role in implementing a new international policy. Therefore, it is necessary for us to intensify international cooperation and solidarity with all progressive and anti-imperialist forces, with all the peoples in the world favoring detente, national independence and peace. We are firmly convinced that it is in the power of peoples that by acting in close unity they are able to stop international tension and insure a solution of disputes by political negotiations and achieve a policy of detente, peace and cooperation throughout the world.

From the high forum of the GNA we want to assure our friends everywhere, all states and peoples in the world, that Socialist Romania will spare no effort to contribute to detente, to the respect for national independence and to achieving the ideals of peace for all mankind and to achieving a better and more just world in which each nation can feel fully equal and free. [applause]

Esteemed comrade deputies, in conclusion, I would like to express the conviction that all the GNA deputies will act with greatest responsibility to fulfill the mission entrusted to them and to match the trust shown them by the peoples masses with deeds; that they will make all efforts, use all their competence and revolutionary enthusiasm to resolutely implement the party program and the domestic and foreign policy of Socialist Romania. [applause]

As far as I am concerned, I want to assure the GNA, the party and all our people that I will spare no effort to successfully implement the 12th congress decisions, to insure the triumph of socialism and communism in Romania and to strengthen the fatherland's independence and sovereignty and to implement the policy of cooperation and friendship with the socialist countries, with the developing countries and with all the states in the world, irrespective of social system. I want to assure you, the party and all our people that there is nothing more valuable to me than the people's interests, the cause of socialism and communism, of friendship and peace among all world peoples. I will devote all my energy--life if need be--to these ideals of freedom and socialism and peace. [applause]

We have a wonderful history of struggle. This year we are celebrating 2,050 years since the formation of the first centralized Dacian state. Our people formed and developed in the process of struggle. They had to overcome great difficulties, but they never bowed. They never renounced what belonged to them. They preserved their forefather's land and their specific characteristics handed down from generation to generation, and it is our sacred duty to do all we can so that our people's characteristics of humaneness and of loving peace and friendship with all people and of wishing to be equal with all peoples, without any differences, be preserved for good. Let us do all we can so that these feelings and characteristics formed throughout the centuries develop and become an increasingly forceful feature of our nation. This supplies the strength and trust in the future of our people. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu and the people"]

From the high forum of the GNA once again I want to urgently call upon all our people to strengthen their unity within the SDUF even more under RCP leadership--the leading political force of our society--thus insuring the raising of our fatherland to new peaks of progress and civilization. [applause]

I want to extend to you, comrade deputies, wishes for success in your overall activity devoted to the fatherland, the party, the people, socialism and peace. [applause]

I want to conclude with warm wishes to our people to achieve all they want in all fields, to resolutely build the comprehensively developed socialist society and communism and the wish that their aspirations for independence, well-being, happiness and good health come true. [applause, cheers]

Long live the unshakable unity of all our people within the SDUF.

Long live our free and independent fatherland--the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Long live our Romanian people. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu and the people"]

NORWEGIAN LABOR PARTY LEADER MEETS RCP LEADERS

Talks With Ceausescu

AU011943 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 1 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/4/1980--On April 1, Nicolai Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, received Reiulf Steen, leader of the Norwegian Labour Party, minister for commerce and shipping, who pays a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the C.C. of the R.C.P.

In behalf of the leadership of the Norwegian Labour Party and in his own behalf, Reiulf Steen warmly congratulated Nicolae Ceausescu on his re-election to the high office of president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Both sides emphasized the positive course of the good relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Norwegian Labour Party and expressed the determination to continuously expand and deepen them. Emphasized was also the two parties' wish to actively contribute, in the future, too, to the amplification and deepening of the collaboration between Romania and Norway.

Examining the evolution of international life, they expressed worry about the deterioration of late of the international relations, which endangers the peoples' peace, independence and security. It was emphasized that under the circumstances action in full sense of responsibility and firmness is more necessary than ever, for preventing the world political climate from worsening, for the resumption and consolidation of the policy of detente, based on the strict observance of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, noninterference in internal affairs, renunciation of force and threat with force, the recognition of every people's right to self-relying development, in this respect, emphasis was placed on the need for intensifying the efforts for the exclusively peaceful, negotiated settlement of the tension and conflicts, of all inter-state disputes.

Special attention was paid during the talk to the situation in Europe. The need was pointed out, for achieving closer relations among European countries--on a governmental, parliamentary and political party line--of a nature to ensure the thorough preparation of the Madrid meeting, so that it may fully meet the peoples' expectations, may give fresh and strong impetus to the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act provisions as a coherent whole, and lead first of all to efficient measures of military disengagement and disarmament.

It was also considered that the interests of peace call for the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order, that should ensure the faster progress of all states, especially of the lagging ones, as well as the world political and economic stability. In this context, it was pointed out that everything possible should be done for concrete measures of disarmament, nuclear disarmament above all, for the reduction of the military expenditures, for the huge material and human resources being wasted today on arming to be placed only in the service of peoples' peace and welfare, of their independence and happiness.

The need was emphasized for consolidating the unity and solidarity of all progressive and democratic forces, in the fight for the promotion of a new policy, of progress, peace and detente, of security and disarmament, of independence and cooperation on equal footing among nations, for a better and more just world.

Meeting With Andrei

AU021930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1908 GMT 2 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/4/1980--On Wednesday, Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, had an interview with Reiulf Steen, chairman of the Norwegian Labour Party, minister for commerce and shipping, who is paying a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP. During the interview they exchanged views on the amplification of bilateral relations, as well as on aspects of current international life.

BURTICA RECEIVES NORWEGIAN, SYRIAN MINISTERS

AU021420 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 2 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Comrade Cornel Burtica, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, successively received Reiulf Steen, Norwegian minister of commerce and shipping, and Salim Yasin, Syrian minister of transport, who are visiting our country. On these occasions, the sides discussed issues concerning the continuous development of trade exchanges and economic cooperation and collaboration in various fields between Romania and the two countries, Norway and Syria.

BURTICA RECEIVES LEBANESE TRADE MINISTER

AU012052 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 1 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/4/1980--On Tuesday afternoon, Deputy Prime Minister Cornel Burtica, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, met Talal al-Mir'ibi minister of economy, trade and public health of Lebanon, who is paying a visit to Romania. During the interview satisfaction was expressed at the current stage of the Romanian-Lebanese relations of collaboration and the ways were analyzed for further expanding and diversifying these relations in the economic and technico-scientific planes, in the mutual interest of the two countries and peoples.

CSSR'S CHNOUPEK CONTINUES OFFICIAL TALKS 1 APRIL

Talks With Andrei

AU011436 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 1 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Official talks continued today between Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs.

During the talks, the two sides stressed the importance of intensifying efforts by all states and governments to stop the trend toward aggravating the international political atmosphere and to relaunch the process of cooperation, detente and understanding in the world. At the same time, they stressed the importance of thoroughly preparing this year's Madrid meeting called upon to give an impetus to the implementation, as an indivisible whole, of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. They also stressed their two countries' will to continue to contribute to the settlement of all interstate disputes exclusively by political means, to adopting measures for disarmament and primarily for nuclear disarmament and to strengthening peace, security and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU012057 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 1 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/4/1980--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, received on April 1 Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia now visiting Romania. The guest extended most heartfelt congratulations to the Romanian head of state, in behalf of Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal, on his reelection to the supreme office of president of Romania.

During the interview, stress was placed with special satisfaction on the upward course of the relations of friendship and multilateral collaboration between Romania and Czechoslovakia, which develop continually based on the decisions and understandings reached during the summit meeting. At the same time, the wish was expressed, to expand the Romanian-Czechoslovak collaboration in all domains.

During the exchange of views on current questions of the international life, stress was placed on the need for firm action in order to surmount the present tension in the interstate relations, which endangers the policy of detente, the peoples' independence and peace. In this frame, it was emphasized how important it is to intensify the efforts of all states, of the progressive and democratic forces the world over for halting this tension, for solving the disputed issues, the conflicts by political means only, by negotiations, which harmonizes with the interests of the European peoples, of all peoples.

Special attention was paid to the evolution of the situation in Europe, with emphasis on the special importance of the engineering of actual security in Europe for the international peace and collaboration. Highlighted was the importance of complete fulfillment, as a coherent whole of the Helsinki Final Act provisions, of intensifying the thorough preparation of the Madrid meeting, so that it may give fresh impulse to the collaboration among the states on the continent and especially lead to practical measures of military disengagement, disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place.

At the same time the necessity was stressed that while preparing the Madrid meeting the contacts should be amplified among governments, political forces, parliaments for securing the public opinion's participation in the struggle for the consolidation of peace and security in Europe and worldwide. They stressed the importance of expanding contacts among all progressive forces in Europe, irrespective of their political or religious beliefs, for concluding understandings regarding the safeguarding of peace, the expansion of collaboration among nations, and world security.

During the talks, the determination of Romania and Czechoslovakia was reaffirmed to consistently act in the future too, for the continuous deepening of the fraternal friendship, collaboration and solidarity with the socialist countries, to make their full contribution to the promotion of a policy of peace, detente, collaboration, to the building of a climate of understanding among the nations of the world. The interview passed in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING AUSTRALIAN AMBASSADOR

AU021232 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1145 GMT 2 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/4/1980--On Wednesday, April 2, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, received Barry Graham Dexter, ambassador of Australia in Bucharest, on a farewell call at the end of his mission to Romania. Talks were conducted on the occasion passing in a cordial atmosphere.

CONDOLENCES PRESENTED AT VIETNAMESE EMBASSY

AU021238 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1215 GMT 2 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/4/1980--On the death of the president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, To Duc Thang, condolences were presented at the Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in Bucharest on Wednesday on behalf of the Romanian party and the state leadership, of President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Floral wreaths were laid in front of the black-framed portrait of Ton Duc Thang on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu and of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front.

Offering condolences were Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice president of the State Council; Nicolae Giosan, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Grand National Assembly; Ion Ionita, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister; other Romanian officials.

On behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, of the CC of the RCP, of the State Council, of the government, of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, and of the Grand National Assembly, Gheorghe Radulescu conveyed to the ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam feelings of deep regret for the heavy loss which is the death of Ton Duc Thang, staunch communist who devoted all his forces to national liberation and the country's unity, to the construction of socialism in Vietnam. He expressed the wish and conviction of the RCP and Romanian state's leadership that the good Romanian-Vietnamese relations would further strengthen and develop in keeping with the interests of the two parties, countries and peoples. The members of the party and state leadership observed a minute of silence before the black-framed portrait. Those present signed the remembrance book.

Leaders Send Telegram

AU312101 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 31 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 31/3/1980--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the R.C.P., president of Romania; chairman of the Socialist Democracy Front, Ilie Verdet, prime minister of Romania; and Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, sent to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, to the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and to the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front of Vietnam, the following telegram:

In connection with the passing away of Comrade To Duc Thang, president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front of Vietnam, in behalf of the Romanian Communist Party, of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, the Grand National Assembly, of the Romanian Government and people, and in our own behalf, we address to the Communist Party of Vietnam, to the whole Vietnamese people, most heartfelt condolences and our sincere compassion to the bereaved family.

The whole life and activity of Comrade To Duc Thang were devoted to the anti-imperialist struggle, to the struggle for social and national liberation, the progress and happiness of the people, for the building of the new system in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Sharing your sorrow, we reaffirm our feelings of sympathy for the Vietnamese people and voice our conviction that the relations of friendship and solidarity, the collaboration between our parties and countries will record continuous and fruitful development, in the interest of the Romanian and Vietnamese peoples, of the cause of socialism, international peace and understanding.

GABON FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT IN APRIL

AU021729 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 2 Apr 80 AU

[Text] At the invitation of Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Martin Bongo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Gabonese Republic, will pay an official visit to our country in the first half of April.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES BANI-SADR ON REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

AU030956 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Apr 80 p 5 AU

[Congratulatory message addressed by President Nicolae Ceausescu to Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr on Iran's revolution anniversary]

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Tehran:

On the occasion of your country's national anniversary, the first anniversary of the Islamic Republic of Iran, I want to convey to you sincere congratulations and best wishes for personal health and happiness, and for peace and progress to the friendly Iranian people.

I take this opportunity to express my conviction that the relations of friendly cooperation existing between our countries, based on equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, mutual respect, trust and esteem, will increasingly expand and deepen, in the interests of the Romanian and Iranian peoples, and of the cause of international peace, detente and understanding.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania

RCP CC CONGRATULATES SALVADORAN CP ON ANNIVERSARY

AU010836 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Mar 80 p 5 AU

[Congratulatory message sent by the RCP Central Committee to the Salvadoran Communist Party on its anniversary]

[Text] To the Central Committee of the Communist Party of El Salvador [PCES]:

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the PCES establishment, on behalf of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, we convey to you, to the communists and working people of El Salvador, a message of friendship and militant solidarity, warm congratulations and wishes for new successes in your party's activities.

The communists and working people of Socialist Romania follow with interest the PCES' activities devoted to uniting the national progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist forces, to defending and consolidating the country's national independence and sovereignty, to fulfilling the vital aspirations of the working masses in El Salvador, and to securing a self-reliant socioeconomic development of the country along the path of democracy, and peace and understanding among peoples.

Hailing the ascending course of the relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity between the RCP and the PCES--characterized by mutual trust, esteem and respect--to whose development and expansion the meetings and talks between RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu and PCES Secretary General Jorge Schafick Handal made a decisive contribution, we want to express our conviction that they will further develop, in the interests of a mutually advantageous and manysided cooperation between our countries and peoples, of the unity of all anti-imperialist forces everywhere, and of the cause of international peace and security.

[Signed] RCP Central Committee

LUMEA COMMENTATOR ON RELATIONS WITH SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

AU241433 Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 12 20 Mar 80 pp 5, 6 AU

[Vasile Sandru: "A Permanent Guideline: Strengthening Cooperation With All the Socialist States"]

[Excerpts] Devoting great attention to continuously strengthening the friendship and solidarity with the socialist countries, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has been carrying out intensive activities designed to clarify, in the spirit of dialectical and historical materialism, the relations among the socialist countries in the specific conditions created by the complex processes of revolutionary social and national changes in the contemporary world. Lucidly taking into consideration the objective realities and the great diversity of conditions in which the communist and workers parties in the socialist countries and the revolutionary and progressive forces everywhere are acting, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has substantiated the need--fully verified by life--that the relations of cooperation among socialist states should be constantly based on the principles of scientific socialism: respect for national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, noninterference in internal affairs, absolute exclusion of the use and threat of force, mutual advantage, comradely mutual assistance and international solidarity.

At the 1972 party national conference Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized the fact that inheritances from the past maintain certain contradictions or premises for the emergence of contradictions between socialist countries. He stressed, however, that given the community of social system and the common concept of the world and life, resolute efforts must be made to prevent such contradictions from deepening and becoming antagonistic, from leading to tension or damaging cooperation. The party secretary general stated that a better clarification is necessary of the principles and norms that must govern the relations between all socialist countries, with a view to forging a new type of relations which should constitute a model of future relations among all the states.

One of the substantial, concrete contributions made by the RCP and Socialist Romania to the unity and cooperation of the socialist countries was the decision adopted by the tenth congress and subsequently reasserted on several occasions not to get involved in attacking and consuring other communist and workers parties, and to settle all problems that may emerge in the relations with other socialist parties or countries through comradely discussions between the parties and between their leaderships, in a spirit of mutual esteem and trust, of respect for each party's right to independently map out its own domestic and foreign policy, without any foreign interference. In developing friendly relations with all socialist countries, Socialist Romania does not play its relations with one socialist country against its relations with other socialist countries. Romania does not take sides in the case of differences and conflicts between socialist countries, in the belief that doing so would not contribute to solving the problems in a principled manner, but would only aggravate the contradictions and deteriorate the relations, thus violating the basic principles of socialism. Rejecting any attitude of neutrality or indifference toward such situations, Romania has always militated and is actively militating for all disputes to be solved by the interested parties solely through peaceful means, through negotiations, on the basis of full equality of rights and strict respect for the independence and sovereignty of each socialist country and of noninterference in internal affairs, in a spirit of concern for strengthening friendship and solidarity and for developing cooperation in the common interests of each country's progress and of the cause of socialism and peace. Peacefully solving disputes and intensifying efforts to strengthen the cooperation and unity of the socialist countries is a primary requirement for asserting the superiority and prestige of socialism in the world.

Romania also attaches great importance to its cooperation with the Warsaw Pact member states--the defensive alliance established 25 years ago in reaction to the establishment of the NATO military bloc. Basing their relations within the Warsaw Pact, as well as their relations with other states, on respect for the principles of national independence and sovereignty, non-use or threat of force, and peaceful settlement of international conflicts, the member states pledged to give each other aid, including military aid, in the case of armed attack in Europe. Developing its military cooperation with the Warsaw Pact signatories with a view to defense against imperialist aggression, Romania is actively cooperating with those states for strengthening peace, promoting a policy of detente, halting the arms race and adopting disarmament measures, primarily nuclear disarmament, for establishing new, democratic relations between the states.

SCINTEIA PUBLISHES COMMENTARY ON HUMAN RIGHTS

AU021922 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 2 Apr 80 AU

["The Right To Live: A Fundamental Human Right"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 2/4/1980--In the conception of the RCP, human rights include, as fundamental categories, the right to work and the right to have his daily bread, the right to be freed from exploitation and oppression, the right to freedom, to social and national equality and the right to be granted material means for exercising political freedoms. Undoubtedly, the achievement of all these rights and freedoms is grounded on the primordial human right--the right to live, without which any other "rights" would lack both subject and object, SCINTEIA of April 2 highlights in a commentary on President Nicolae Ceausescu's solemn inauguration speech.

The newspaper points out that the RCP does not decline to discuss human rights. On the contrary, it promotes a broad, thoroughgoing and comprehensive outlook on these rights, militates for their plenary assertion considering that human rights cannot and should not be regarded as limited, that humanitarian problems should not be confined to secondary or colateral aspects.

With regard to the Madrid meeting, to the fact that some intentions were expressed to channel the debates towards human rights in particular, SCINTEIA writes that it would be necessary for those concerned with this issue not to lose sight of the essential aspect, namely that the most conclusive form of displaying interest in human rights would be the practical action, concrete steps on the road of disarmament, of eliminating the means of mass destruction that endanger the peoples' very right to existence. This is the "essence of the essences" of the human rights issue, the newspaper stresses.

Pointing to Romania's stand according to which the achievement of disarmament and the building of a world of peace and security are sine-qua-non for the plenary assertion of human rights and freedoms, SCINTEIA writes:

This stand is an expression of the humanism of the policy pursued by the Romanian Communist Party, of its initiatives regarding the cessation of the arms race and the passage to effective and tangible disarmament measures. Naturally, Romania considers that the implementation of such measures should ensure an appropriate balance of forces, an equilibrium that can and must be provided through a substantial cutback in arming, nuclear in particular.

Telling expressions of a high responsibility for the destinies of world peace are Romania's proposals, reiterated in the speech President Nicolae Ceausescu delivered from the rostrum of the Grand National Assembly, regarding military disengagement and disarmament in Europe as prerequisites for genuine security on the continent.

The RCP, Romania have firmly declared against the decision NATO adopted at the end of last year with regard to the deployment of new-type nuclear missiles in some West European countries, members of that alliance. For the European peoples, the location of further destructive nuclear missiles is not a theoretical question; it is a matter of life, because such missiles would hit all European countries, whatever the region they lie in. Starting from this fact, Romania's president highlighted the necessity of saying a resolute no to the deployment of further missiles in Europe, of doing everything for canceling, or at least postponing, the application of the aforesaid decision, for beginning negotiations with a view to completely renouncing the development of the arsenal of missiles in Europe and passing to measures of military disengagement and disarmament. It is easier and more efficient to prevent the implementation of a grave and dangerous decision than to remove its effects. The prophylaxis of noxious measures and their maintenance as mere projects and intentions are preferable to their turning into fact, the newspaper writes.

From the rostrum of the Romanian parliament the country's president stated in this respect: Let us do everything so that the wonderful achievements of science, of knowledge, of the human genius serve the peoples' welfare, happiness and independence. This is the solemn message the Romanian party and the state address in these moments of high responsibility, being convinced that it lies with the peoples to prevent, by joint action, a new world conflagration, to ensure the peace, detente, collaboration and progress of the entire mankind.

PRESIDENT TITO SUFFERING 'HIGH TEMPERATURE'

AU021202 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 2 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Announcement on the state of health of President Tito: During the last few days the general state of health of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has not shown any essential changes. Pneumonia is abating. High temperature persists as a consequence of a septic condition that continues despite the application of appropriate therapy. Intensive treatment is being continued.

[Signed] The Doctors' Council

EEC DELEGATION CONTINUES CONTACTS; AGREEMENT SIGNED

Vrhovec Signs Cooperation Agreement

LD021532 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1321 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 2 (TANJUG)--A new long-term agreement on cooperation between Yugoslavia and the European Economic Community was signed in Belgrade today. The agreement was signed for Yugoslavia by Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec, and for the EEC by the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Italian Foreign Minister Attilio Ruffini, Vice-President of the Commission of the European Community Wilhelm Haferkamp and the representatives of all nine member-countries.

The agreement, the main feature of which is equality of the partners, recognizes all specific characteristics of Yugoslavia deriving from its international position as a socialist, non-aligned, European and Mediterranean country, as well as developing country, member of the Group of 77. This means that the EEC has accepted that the differences in development levels be observed in its economic relations with Yugoslavia.

Surrounded for decades by the high protective barriers preventing the imports from developing countries, the markets of the Nine are opening to Yugoslav products considerably more than up to now, with the customs tariffs being lifted or considerably reduced for a large number of industrial commodities from Yugoslavia. The best chances for the Yugoslav exporters lie in industry, because the EEC has lifted tariffs and other restrictions for 70 percent of commodities in this sphere. Facilities will also be applied on other products, but only for import of the established contingents.

Yugoslav economic and trade representatives assess the agreement signed as a contribution towards bringing about the concept of the new international economic order and as a possible foundation for future negotiations and cooperation in the economic field between West Europe's Nine and the developing countries. At the same time, the new document is in accordance with the principles from the so-called "second basket" of the Final Act of Helsinki which deals with the need for developing economic cooperation between countries with different social and economic systems.

An agreement on cooperation between Yugoslavia and the European Coal and Steel Community was also signed here today.

Djuranovic Receives Ruffini, Haferkamp

LD021731 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1547 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Italian Foreign Minister Attilio Ruffini, president of the Council of Ministers of the European Communities, and Wilheld Haferkamp, vice president of the EEC Commission. During the meeting, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, satisfaction was expressed at the signing of the new agreement on economic cooperation between the SFRY and the EEC on the basis of the principles formulated in the 1976 joint statement on cooperation between the SFRY and the EEC.

The agreement constitutes the framework and foundation of the further promotion of cooperation between Yugoslavia and the member countries on a more balanced basis than in the past. Stress was laid on the readiness of both sides to exert the necessary efforts for the realization during the coming period of the goals set by the agreement.

The meeting was attended by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Stojan Andov, member of the Federal Executive Council; Borivoje Jeftic, SFRY ambassador to the EEC; Nikola Cicanovic, foreign policy adviser to the president of the Federal Executive Council; and Alberto Cavaglieri, ambassador of the Republic of Italy to the SFRY.

Vrhovec Hosts Luncheon

LD021925 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1551 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--On the occasion of signing the agreements between the SFRY and the EEC and the SFRY and the European Coal and Steel Community, Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, gave a formal luncheon today. It was attended by EEC officials and their countries' ambassadors and on the Yugoslav side by Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Stojan Andov, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Commission for Cooperation With the EEC; Petar Kostic, federal secretary for finance; Stojan Matkaliev, chairman of the Federal Committee for Industry and Energy; Milija Kovacevic, chairman of the Committee for Finance of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly; Milovan Markovic, vice president of the Serbian Executive Council; and others. In short toasts Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Attilio Ruffini, president of the EEC Council of Ministers, expressed their satisfaction over the agreement signed today.

Thanking Ruffini and Haferkamp for the kind words which they addressed to our country in their official speeches today, Josip Vrhovec emphasized that for Yugoslavia it is of particular importance that the principles of nonalinement which Yugoslavia has stood for consistently, are being affirmed through this agreement with the EEC. It is very significant that the EEC is ready to explicitly affirm this policy as Yugoslavia's permanent position. Vrhovec stressed that this kind of cooperation is a model which should be promoted among all the other countries of Europe.

Expressing thanks for the exceptionally warm welcome, Italian Foreign Minister Attilio Ruffini, president of the EEC Council of Ministers, stressed that the work which has been completed today represents in effect a great example to the world of how cooperation is possible between countries with different social systems. What is important, Ruffini stressed, is that it is Yugoslavia which has given support to the spread of detente not only among the nonalined, but also among all countries of the world.

As an Italian, I also wish to add that it is particularly significant that Italy is chairing the EEC at the moment of the signing of the agreement. I am stressing this primarily because Yugoslavia and Italy have already over past years provided the world proof and an example with regard to settling and promoting bilateral relations. It is very important, Ruffini stressed, that we have been able to jointly find a way to broaden cooperation at this moment when the world is very anxious because of the constant deterioration of the international situation and that we have shown the world that people of good will can find a common language and promote their cooperation.

Vrhovec, Ruffini Talks

LD022151 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1906 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and his Italian counterpart, Attilio Ruffini, met this afternoon to discuss Yugoslav-Italian bilateral relations and topical questions of the international situation. On this occasion, too, they noted with pleasure that relations between the two countries and comprehensive Yugoslav-Italian cooperation are developing successfully in the spirit of good-neighborliness, friendship and mutual understanding.

The two ministers considered the recent development of the international situation, paying special attention to the hotbeds of crisis. The use of force in international relations, interventions and various forms of interference in the internal affairs of other countries represent a great danger to peace and to the process of detente in the world. It is in the interest of all the international community to check the dangerous deterioration in the international situation and to insure the continuation of the process of detente, Ruffini and Vrhovec emphasized.

In this connection the need for a peaceful solution of existing crises and international problems was emphasized. This means full respect for the principles of independence, sovereignty and the right of every country to determine the path of its development without outside interference.

Vrhovec and Ruffini paid special attention to the situation in Europe in the light of preparations for the Madrid meeting of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation. The view was expressed that efforts must be made to achieve positive results at the Madrid meeting in keeping with consistent and integral implementation of the final Helsinki document.

Ruffini, Associates' Departure

LD022038 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1808 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Attilio Ruffini, president of the Council of Ministers of the European Economic Community and minister of foreign affairs of neighboring Italy, left Belgrade for Rome tonight. At Surcin Airport, Ruffini and his associates were seen off by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Kazimir Vidas, Vrhovec's assistant; and several other officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. The departure was also attended by Alberto Cavaglieri, Italian ambassador in Belgrade.

Shortly before, all other officials of the European Economic Community who were here today in connection with the signing of the EEC-SFRY agreement, left for Brussels on a special Belgian Airlines plane. Wilhelm Haferkamp, vice president of the Commission of the European Communities, and other officials of the European communities, were seen off by Stojan Andov, member of the Federal Executive Council; Kazimir Vidas, federal undersecretary for foreign affairs; and others.

SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH U.S.

LD021300 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1050 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--An agreement on scientific and technical cooperation between the SFRY and the United States was signed in Belgrade today. It will replace the 1973 agreement whose extended deadline expires in July this year. The document was signed by Krsto Bulajic, director of the Federal Institute for International Scientific, Education-Cultural and Technical Cooperation With Other Countries on behalf of the SFRY Government and by Lawrence Eagleburger, U.S. ambassador to our country, on behalf of the U.S. Government.

After the agreement was signed Krsto Bulajic expressed his satisfaction at its content and made a favorable assessment of cooperation to date in this field, which has been of mutual interest. Ambassador Lawrence Eagleburger spoke in the same spirit. He said also that he shares Krsto Bulajic's view that for the Americans this cooperation has been at least as useful as it has been for the Yugoslavs. At the same time both sides stressed the fact that the 1978 meeting between the presidents of the two countries, Tito and Carter, contributed to the continuation and enhancement of cooperation in science and technology.

TANJUG: USSR STRIVES TO 'REGIONALIZE' AFGHAN CRISIS

LD021544 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0935 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 2, (TANJUG)--The Soviet Union strives for a "regionalization" of the Afghanistan crisis and its settlement within the circle of Soviet and Afghan neighbours. Along these lines the official Moscow, despite Tehran's expressed suspicion towards the Soviet Middle East policy, seeks to assure the Iranian leadership of its good-neighbourly intentions. Such an impression is gained from Leonid Brezhnev's messages of felicitation recently sent to Ayatollah Khomeyni and President Bani-Sadr on the occasion of the Islamic Republic proclamation anniversary.

Describing, at the same time, the U.S. policy toward Iran as a "language of military power", the Soviet diplomacy has concentrated its action on pushing the United States out of the Middle East "game" and maintaining the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan.

In keeping with the Soviet efforts to "regionalize" the Afghanistan crisis, according to observers in Moscow, is also an action of Cuba, whose foreign minister recently visited Afghanistan and Pakistan. PRAVDA has described the Cuban foreign minister as carrying Fidel Castro's messages to the heads of state of Afghanistan and Pakistan. It was also reported that Castro had sent the messages in his capacity as "chairman of the movement of non-alignment".

Moscow supports Cuba's views on the settlement of acute problems of the wider Middle East region. It also follows that it simultaneously rejects the ideas of a wider diplomatic action of the nonaligned which would denounce every form of foreign interference in internal affairs of nonaligned countries.

KOLISEVSKI GREETS BANI-SADR ON TITO'S BEHALF

AU021856 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Apr 80 p 1 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 31 March, TANJUG--Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent the following telegram to Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

"On the occasion of the National Day of the Islamic Republic of Iran, it is with great satisfaction that I convey to Your Excellency, on behalf of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito, the SFRY Presidency and the peoples of Yugoslavia, cordial greetings and best wishes for strengthening the achievements of your revolution, for the prosperity of the friendly people of Iran and for your personal happiness.

"I am convinced that the relations and cooperation between our two nonalined countries will continue to develop successfully to the benefit of our peoples, while serving the strengthening of the role of nonalinement and the consolidation of peace and security, the building of more just international relations and the progress of mankind."

BORBA DISCUSSES DIFFERENCES IN VIEWS OF COMMUNIST PARTIES

AU021537 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Mar 80 p 8 AU

[Vlado Teslic commentary: "The World This Week: Political (and Bloc) Differentiations"]

[Text] The role of workers parties and of the workers movement in solving international crises is unfortunately still not significant, which does not mean that conditions do not exist for this role to be very great.

Are we at the threshold of an evolution of the workers movement in this sphere? Or is it perhaps more advisable to ask the following question: Are we witnessing a political differentiation within the workers movement in relation to some acute international problems? This is indicated among other things also by the Berlinguer-Marchais dialog, the MSZMP congress in Budapest and the report [at the MSZMP congress] by Janos Kadar who upheld, without any reservations, the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the bloc policy.

What is involved in this connection are the topics that extend beyond the framework of Eurocommunism and that once again make topical the questions of relations among communist and workers parties. In principle these relations have been placed on new foundations, but in practice they are being distorted to the advantage of the old relations that are based on dependence and on direction [from a center]. The 1976 European conference of communist parties in Berlin reasserted both the diversity of roads in the building of socialism and the independence and equality of parties (and countries) and the responsibility of each individual party before its own workers class and its own people; it reasserted solidarity as the highest form of internationalism.

And, what is even more, the Berlin conference inaugurated a new policy and the engagement of communist parties in the struggle for peace and detente in close cooperation with other progressive democratic forces and workers parties, something that represented a special kind of settling of accounts with the previous sectarianism. This in practice also implied a tribute to our struggle against Stalinism and for independence and equality, as well as an assertion of Eurocommunism and a break with monolithism, centrism and dogmatism.

However, it is becoming evident that many obstacles and old concepts stand in the way of these principles and especially in the way of new relations. The scanty debate about these questions so far shows that this is not so much a question of different interpretations as it is a question of a concept of monolithism under the leadership of one center, a concept that has not been overcome. This not only hampers the achievement of greater results for the Berlin accord but also the very debate about open questions.

It seems that in this context there are three topical questions on which the differences are the greatest--these are: the USSR's military action in Afghanistan; cooperation of communist parties with other workers parties; and the attitude of the communist parties (of the camp) toward the nonalined policy and movement.

Berlinguer has condemned the Soviet military action in Afghanistan whereas Marchais has accepted it; this, too, says a great deal about their differences. Being consistent in his policy of "historical compromise," Berlinguer has also accepted dialog with the French Socialists and West German Social Democrats for the purpose of solving the international crisis, something that Marchais has appraised as an attack on the PCF policy. It is difficult not to sympathize with Marchais' persistent struggle for truth, that is, for his personal integrity that has been exposed to the [word indistinct] by the reactionary press. However, it is even more difficult not to see the Italian leader's contacts in Strasbourg as a rational and principled step toward strengthening the formula of historical compromise at the European level and toward engaging the wider forces of Europe for the purpose of overcoming the current crisis. Both the former and the latter emanate from the spirit and letter of the Berlin conference.

In any event, the questions of peace, detente and security in Europe demand the involvement of the broadest democratic and workers forces. Thus the justification of the action in Afghanistan and the rejection of a solution through a withdrawal are all the more unreasonable, leading virtually to a strengthening of reactionary forces in Europe (and elsewhere) at the expense of democratic and workers forces, something that leads to a weakening of communist parties and directly threatens peace.

In this respect no communist party can bypass, nor may it falsify, the principles and the policy of the nonalined movement whose role in solving the curent crisis is irreplaceable. To see the nonalined movement merely as "an important factor of international relations" and pay tribute to it only for its anti-imperialist views is tantamount to a sectarian attitude toward the nonalined movement and toward its global role in solving disputes, in strengthening detente and security in Europe and elsewhere, and in strengthening the cause of progress and socialism in the world.

The logic (and also the absurdity) of these stances is the sectarian attitude of certain communist parties in the camp not only toward West European workers and democratic forces but also toward the nonalined countries. This is happening precisely at a time when the European bourgeois and social democratic politicians and statesmen (in whom, on the other hand, great hopes are placed for maintaining peace, detente and cooperation) insist precisely that the nonalined countries represent the only force that can play the key role in solving the Afghanistan and other crises.

The MSZMP congress has brought nothing new in this respect, but the burden of bloc unity and monolithism found its full expression at the congress. This, however, opens up various problems, both internal and external, political and other, which bloc monolithism--so brittle both in the East and West--cannot solve.

The Afghanistan crisis, which is not the only product of the bloc policy and rivalry but greatly intensifies them, virtually submits to the test all achievements of detente, security and cooperation in Europe more than elsewhere. This is one more reason to seek the full responsibility of all European factors.

BELGRADE RADIO SCORES NEW BULGARIAN BOOK ON MACEDONIA

AU022038 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 2 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Among the flood of publications in Bulgaria that portray Macedonia from the well-known positions of great-Bulgarian chauvinism, a book entitled "The National Liberation Movements in Macedonia and Odrin Region" has recently been published in Sofia. Its author, Konstantin Pandev, proclaims the struggle of the Macedonians and their revolutionary organizations in the period from 1878 to the beginning of 1903, not only for liberation from Turkish slavery but also for Macedonia's political and national autonomy and independence, as a struggle of the Bulgarian population in Macedonia.

Ljubomir Panayotov, reviewer of this book, who is known as one of the most stubborn advocates of anti-Macedonian trends in modern Bulgarian historiography, praises this book as a magnificent work which helps the Bulgarian Marxist-Leninist historiography in clarifying the Bulgarian national question.

In justifying the course taken in recent years in Bulgarian historiography, and not only in it, Panayotov also criticizes the earlier Dimitrov period which was imbued with efforts to free Bulgaria from the remnants of great-Bulgarian chauvinism and conquering pretensions toward Macedonia. The book's author categorically states that the attitude of the Bulgarian bourgeoisie toward the national liberation movement of the Bulgarian population in Macedonia was not and could not have been such as the attitude of the bourgeoisie of Bulgaria's neighbors toward that movement.

Defending this concept of great-Bulgarian chauvinism in the Bulgarian historiography of that time, the author and his reviewer also attacked Yugoslav historiography, particularly the history writers from Macedonia whose interpretation of the Macedonian people's struggle for national and social liberation they portray as a distortion and falsification of historic truth. According to the author of the book, historic truth would be, as he states in the preface of the book, when one would admit that Macedonia is Bulgarian in its essence. In the preface of the book author Pandev also did not spare reproach for historiographers of other countries and regions over their positions on the Macedonian question that are contrary to the modern historiography.

KOLISEVSKI CHAIRS SFRY PRESIDENCY SESSION 2 APRIL

LD021642 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1113 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A session of the SFRY Presidency was held in Belgrade today. The Presidency, which was chaired by Lazar Kolisevski, discussed some topical questions in connection with the temporary stay and work of our citizens abroad.

It was noted at the session that the measures and the activities taken by our organs and sociopolitical organizations to provide the fullest possible information for and on questions of education and of social and other kind of welfare of our citizens abroad have produced good results in improving their position. It was also noted that in the deteriorated international situation our citizens temporarily employed abroad have manifested patriotic sentiments, a high degree of loyalty to their socialist self-management community and also special concern for President Tito's health. The Presidency stressed the need to establish the most favorable conditions possible for receiving our citizens on their return and for integrating them into economic and other activities.

Some other questions within the constitutional competency of the Presidency were discussed at the meeting as well. Top officials of the federation also took part in the work of the session.